

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. X, NO. XXXVIII.

APRIL 1893.

THE CHI-RHO MONOGRAM UPON EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS IN CORNWALL.

BY ARTHUR G. LANGDON, ESQ.

THE number of stones bearing the Chi-Rho monogram in Great Britain is very limited, as compared with that in other countries, there being only nine examples at present known to exist, or to have existed, viz. :—

ENGLAND (Cornwall).		
Parish.		Place.
Phillack	.	In gable of south porch of church
St. Just-in-Penwith (2)	.	In the church
	.	Formerly at St. Helen's Chapel, Cape Cornwall (now missing)
Southill	.	In Rectory garden
SCOTLAND (Wigtonshire).		
Stoneykirk	.	In the old burying-ground of Kirkmadrine (2) ¹

"A drawing of a third stone [at Stoneykirk] has been preserved by Dr. A. Mitchell, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, but the monument itself is unfortunately either lost or destroyed."

Whithorne . . . Now preserved in the ruined church of St. Ninian²

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ix, p. 568; Stuart's *Sculptured Stones*, vol. ii, pl. 71.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ix, p. 578; Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii, pl. 78.

WALES (Caernarvonshire).

Penmachno . . . In the church¹

The names and notes of the examples in Scotland and Wales have been taken from the work on *Early Christian Symbolism*,² by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), where they have all been illustrated and described.

Cornwall, it will be seen, is one of the richest counties in Great Britain, as well as being the only district in England where any examples occur. For many years it possessed three, viz., two at St. Just-in-Penwith, and one at Phillack. This list has recently been augmented by the discovery of a fourth at Southill, which is probably the finest. Unfortunately, one of the original three has been lost for some years, thus bringing the existing total back again to three.

Stones inscribed with the Chi-Rho monogram are rightly considered the most interesting of all Christian monuments, and, as no paper has yet appeared in which the Cornish examples have been illustrated and described as a whole, it has been thought that a short report embodying them may be of interest, if only to render the comparison of them with those elsewhere more easy.

Before describing the Cornish examples it will be desirable to note what has been already written concerning them, and comment on the illustrations accompanying the previous papers which have appeared on the subject. A reference to each work in which the stones are mentioned will be found in the foot-notes attached to the descriptions which follow.

As all these stones have only been brought to light within the last few years, commencing from 1834, it is very essential to ascertain, if possible, what are the earliest references regarding them in the journals of archaeological societies and other works.

Generally reviewing the matter contained in these references, and comparing it with my own notes and

¹ I. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, pl. 79, No. 2, and p. 175; *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1863, p. 257.

² Pp. 87-90.

sketches, I find many discrepancies, chiefly, however, confined to the illustrations of the stones. It is also difficult to determine with any degree of certainty who were the first contributors of papers on the subject; but so far as I can ascertain from the dates of the journals in which the monuments have been noticed, I am inclined to think that the Rev. Wm. Haslam of Perranzabuloe, was, in 1847, the first to give illustrations of the two stones at St. Just-in-Penwith. He does not, however, state that they are from his own drawings, and the only foundation for this assumption is the fact that his initials are found at the bottom of the engravings. Although the monogram on the stone in St. Just Church is fairly correct, his representation of the inscription is somewhat remarkable, inasmuch as few of the letters are at all like the originals, and the *N* and *I* over the first name are omitted.

His drawing of the little cross, formerly at St. Helen's Chapel, is most valuable, as being probably the first and only one that was made, and is that from which subsequent illustrations have been copied. Moreover, the dimensions of the stone are given—a most important detail omitted by some authors.

Next in chronological order is a paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1858), the author merely giving, amongst other drawings of the inscribed stones of Cornwall, very small sketches of those in St. Just Church and at Phillack. Like Haslam's representation of the inscription on the first-named, the letters are incorrectly drawn, and the *N* and *I* are again omitted. A separate illustration of the monogram is given, and, in referring to the side of the stone on which it occurs, he describes the monogram as "a cross in the centre, 8 in. long, of which Fig. 3 is a correct representation". In it he shows the Rho simply turned over at the top like a hook. He appears, nevertheless, to be first in the field regarding the Phillack stone. For some unaccountable reason, the drawings which have appeared heretofore of this little stone shew the monogram sur-

rounded by—what in the engraving seems to be—an incised circle, but which in reality is in relief. Neither is the stone square, as might be supposed from the outline enclosing the circle, but of an entirely different shape.

J. T. Blight, in an article in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1862, describing the monogram on the stone in St. Just Church, says :—"On the upper side of the stone, as it is now placed, is an incised cruciform pastoral staff, indicating that the monument was commemorative of an ecclesiastic of some authority"! Except, perhaps, in the Rho itself, the monogram, as a whole, really cannot be said to resemble a pastoral staff in any way.

This author's engraving of the inscription is very nearly correct, though he states that he is uncertain about the reading. The same engraving and letterpress reappear in his *Churches in West Cornwall*, the first edition of which was published in 1865, and the second in 1884.

Hübner, in 1878, gives a more correct illustration, copied from Haslam's in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv, p. 302. The original and only drawing of the Phillack stone is again reproduced by Hübner, as well as Haslam's sketch of the St. Helen's Stone. Finally, in 1887, we have Allen's illustrations, which are much the same as Hübner's.

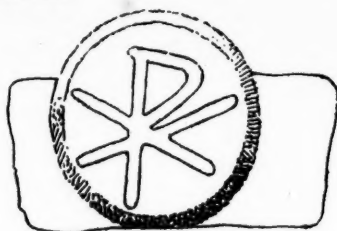
The foregoing list includes, I believe, all the illustrations of the stones that have been made. Those shewing the example in St. Just Church all vary more or less, an idea of which will be better obtained by an examination of the engravings themselves than by any elaborate descriptions. It is in nowise a pleasant task for me to correct mistakes made by others, which have crept into what are otherwise very valuable papers; but, after all, the great need is really for indubitable facts, and this must be my excuse for the foregoing remarks. Personally, I can only say that I should be extremely grateful to anyone kind enough to point out and correct any error in my own work. And though not wishing in any way to depreciate what has already been accom-

Nº1

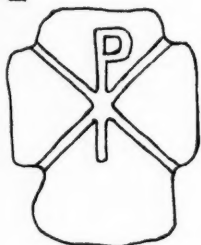


Phillack.

Nº1a



Nº2



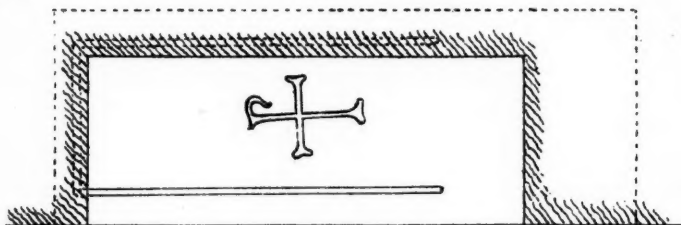
Section

Same as Nº1, but $\frac{1}{4}$ real size.

S. Helen's Chapel

S. Just - in - Penwith

Nº3.

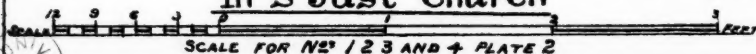


Top of stone



Front of stone.
In S Just Church

*A. G. Langdon
Feb 1893.*



SCALE FOR Nºs 1 2 3 AND 4 PLATE 2



plished, one cannot but notice in the first drawings made of these stones that the method of taking rubbings, though probably known, could not have been employed, otherwise the results would have been very much better. This, I think, will clearly account for the extraordinary representation of some of the inscriptions, in which the formation of the letters, as shewn, is so very different from the actual characters themselves. It was, in fact, chiefly owing to the great discrepancies found in the descriptions by previous authors, compared with my own investigations, that led me to contribute this paper, hoping thereby to stay the spread of well-meant, but erroneous, information, and giving only such particulars as might prove useful and reliable in the future. With the exception of the now lost stone, formerly at St. Helen's Chapel, St. Just-in-Penwith, the drawings accompanying this paper are made from my own rubbings, sketches, and measurements. It will also be found that the information regarding them is from the best and most reliable authorities. Having thus far dealt with the subject, I will now proceed to describe the four stones forming the subject of this paper.

BUILT INTO THE CHURCH AT PHILLACK. NOS. 1 AND 1A.

Phillack, or St. Felack, in the deanery of Penwith, is situated one mile north of Hayle Railway Station.

This little stone¹ is now built into the gable of the south porch of the church.

Regarding its discovery, the Rev. Canon Hockin of Phillack has kindly supplied me with the following particulars. It was found in 1856, when the old church—all except a portion of the eastern wall of the porch—was pulled down and rebuilt. Mr. Hockin was not present when the stone was discovered, but the contractor informed him that he found it in the south wall, flush with the inside face, and plastered over.

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1858, p. 181; Hübner, *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ*, No. 1; J. Romilly Allen, *Early Christian Symbolism*, pp. 86, 87.

Canon Hockin offers a very probable solution, accounting for the presence and position of this stone, viz., that it was the consecration stone of the church.

The very peculiar shape of the stone seems to add to its interest. It is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, and consists of a circular disc 5 in. in diameter at the base, having a slightly splayed edge, and projecting about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. beyond the face of the two wings, or side-pieces. These are only $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, and, being in a line with the bottom of the disc, cause the upper portion of the latter to rise above them. The wings—which in previous illustrations have been omitted—are not of equal length: that on the right is 1 in., while that on the left is $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Within the disc is an incised Chi-Rho monogram, the Chi completely formed, as on the example from St. Helen's Chapel.

IN THE CHURCH, ST. JUST-IN-PENWITH. NO. 3.

St. Just-in-Penwith,¹ in the deanery of Penwith, is situated seven miles west of Penzance.

When the chancel of the church was taken down in 1834 this monument was found in the eastern wall, utilised as a common building stone. It is now inserted into the north wall of the chancel, where it is used as the credence table.

Dimensions.—The length is 3 ft. 6 in., and the width, allowing for a corresponding border to that shewn, would be about 15 in. The thickness varies from 9 in. at the wider end, to 5 in. near the narrower end.

On the upper surface of the stone is a Chi-Rho monogram, which is placed slightly askew. Between it and the outer edge is an incised line, which is, however, neither parallel to the edge of the stone, nor carried to the end of it. From the illustrations² of this

¹ There are two parishes in Cornwall named St. Just. For distinction one is called St. Just-in-Penwith, the other St. Just-in-Roseland.

² *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv, 1847, p. 303; Hübner, *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ*, 1876, No. 1; J. Romilly Allen, *Early*

monument, made before it was again built into the wall to serve its present purpose, I find that the incised line just mentioned is part of a border which runs round three sides of the monogram, the upper and inside lines of which are now concealed in the wall. I have therefore indicated on the drawing the concealed portions of the margin and the outline of the stone by dotted lines.

On what is now the outside, or upright face, is an inscription in debased Latin capitals, which are rather thinner in execution than those usually found in Cornwall. The characters are very distinct, and read—

NI
SELVS HIC IACIT

Above the second and third letters of the name there appear to be an N and an I. To account for them it has been suggested that they are part of the name, which, being omitted, were afterwards inserted. If this is the case, the name would then be SE(NI)LVS.

FORMERLY AT ST. HELEN'S CHAPEL,¹ CAPE CORNWALL,
ST. JUST-IN-PENWITH. NO. 2.

For locality of St. Just-in-Penwith, see foregoing.

Cape Cornwall is situated about a mile and a half west of St. Just Church.

The Rev. John Buller,² LL.B., gives the subjoined description of the chapel, which he states is taken from MS. notes by Borlase:—"On the isthmus which connects Cape Cornwall with the adjoining hill, in the middle of the plain, stand the ruins of an old chapel.

Christian Symbolism, 1887, p. 86; J. T. Blight, *Churches of West Cornwall*, second edition, 1884, p. 43; *Gent. Mag.*, 1862, vol. xii, p. 539.

¹ J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 61; Hübner, *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ*, No. 1; J. Romilly Allen, *Early Christian Symbolism*, 1887, p. 86; Lake's *Parochial History of Cornwall*; *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv, 1847, p. 304.

² *A Statistical Account of the Parish of St. Just-in-Penwith*, by Rev. John Buller, LL.B., Vicar, p. 45. Penzance, 1842.

It was about 45 ft. long and 12 ft. broad. The eastern end was faced outside with hewn stone, and had a pretty window to the altar. The chapel-yard is enclosed with a circular wall of stone, and directly west of the chapel can be seen the ruins of a dwelling-house, which, tradition says, was a religious retirement." Another author,¹ after quoting the above, adds:—"This place is known by the name of Parc-an-Chapel, or the Chapel Field, and is sometimes called St. Helen's Oratory. The ancient building, with some modern additions, is now used as a cattle-shed."

After his description of the chapel, Dr. Buller² gives the following interesting particulars regarding the cross, though, unfortunately, they are not accompanied by an illustration:—"The cross which once embellished this little chapel is of the rudest form, and was rescued a few years since by him who records the fact, from the artificial water-course which passes near, in which it was immersed. It may now be seen preserved as a valuable relic in the chancel of the parish church, with a brass plate denoting its ancient locality."

This little monument is in the form of a Latin cross, the upper limbs of which have but a slight projection. The Chi of the monogram is completely formed by two incised lines cut diagonally from the interior angles of the limbs, the down stroke of the Rho cutting through their intersection.

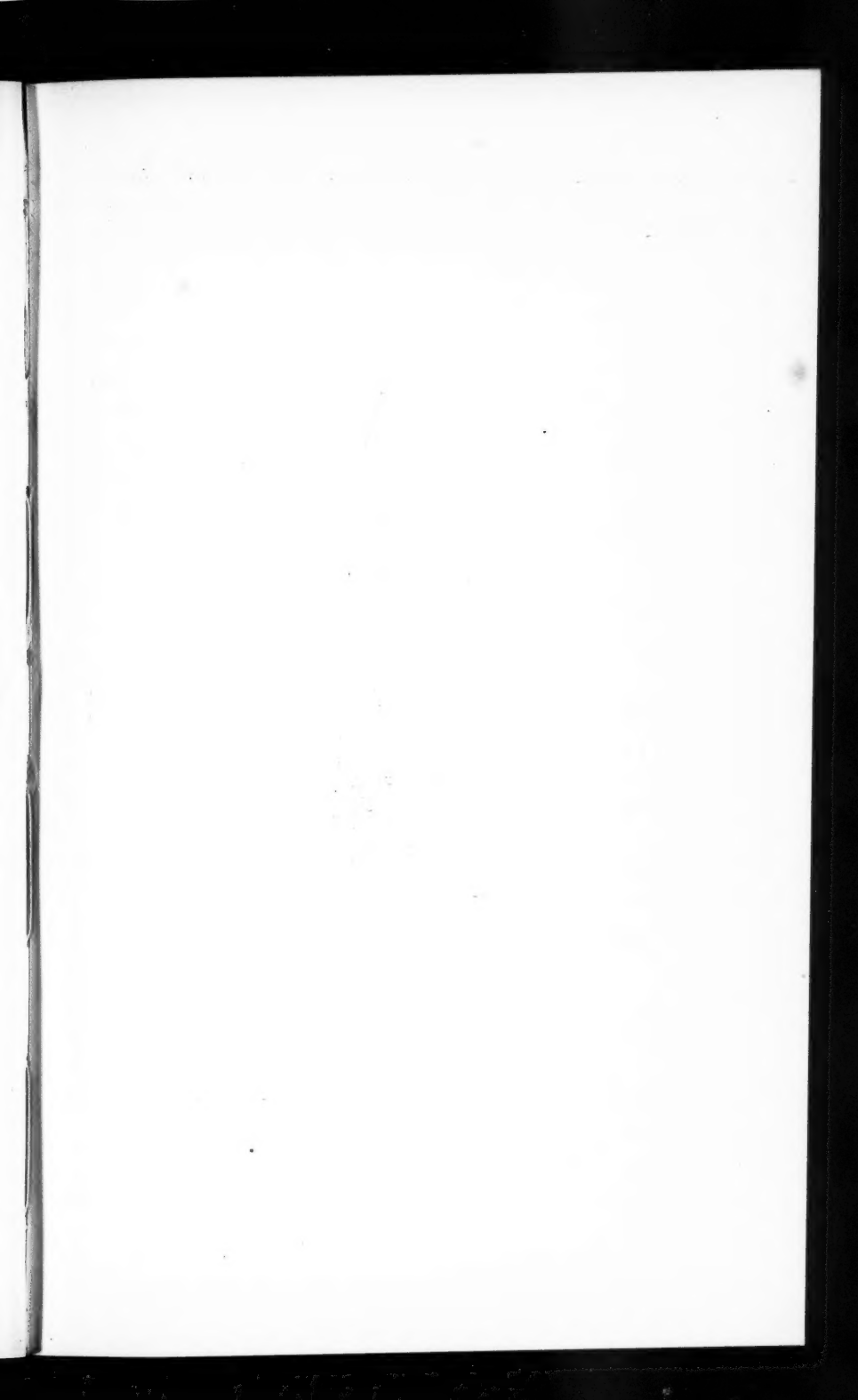
The accompanying illustration of this stone is merely a sketch to scale, made from the existing specimens and dimensions, references to which have already been given.

Dimensions.—The cross is 11 in. high, and 9 in. wide across the arms.

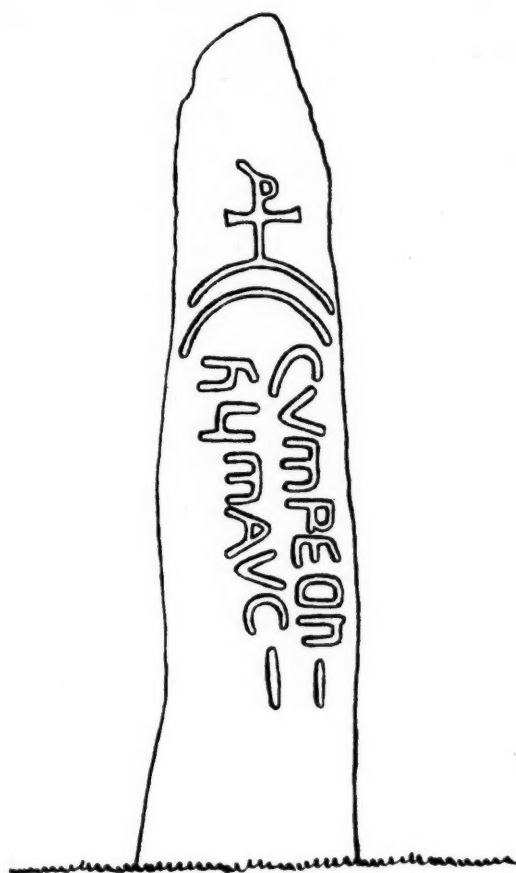
Although Blight illustrates this stone, I am in a position to state that he never saw it, and no one

¹ *A Complete Parochial History of the County of Cornwall*, vol. ii. 1868. Truro.

² *A Statistical Account of the Parish of St. Just-in-Penwith*, by the Rev. John Buller, LL.B., Vicar, p. 45. Penzance, 1842.



Nº 4



Southill.

A. G. Langdon
Feb 2 1898.

appears now either to remember its existence, or know what has become of it. In another paper I have hazarded the suggestion that it is now lying at the bottom of a well in the Rectory garden. We know that two crosses were, with some ceremony, thrown down this well by a previous Rector, the Rev. — Gorham, as being "Roman Catholic"; but the present Rector, the Rev. Andrewes Reeve, after a considerable amount of trouble, lowered the water sufficiently to rescue one, but not the other. The one recovered is now in his garden, and formerly stood outside the churchyard, near the south-west angle, the base belonging to it being still *in situ*. May it not be possible that the other is the missing cross from St. Helen's Chapel?

IN THE RECTORY GARDEN, SOUTHILL. NO. 4.

Southill, in the East Deanery, is situated three miles north by west of Callington, and nine miles north-east from Liskeard Railway Station.

The monument in question was discovered on September 3rd, 1891, by the late Mr. S. J. Wills of St. Wendron, who, while searching for another still missing stone in the rectory garden, came accidentally upon what eventually proved to be one of the most interesting inscribed stones in Cornwall. An account and sketch by him of this important find appeared in *The Western Weekly News* of October 24th, 1891, and a short description was also given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.¹ Regarding the actual discovery, I cannot do better than quote the words of Mr. Wills, taken from the newspaper report.

"Mr. J. T. Blight, in his *Ancient Crosses of Cornwall*, mentions that a cross stood 'in the garden of the rectory, Southill', which was similar to the one illustrated by him, and standing at Higher Drift, in the parish of Sancreed.

¹ 5th Ser., vol. viii (1891), p. 324, and vol. ix, p. 172.

"Careful search was made for the stone cross on September 3rd last, but with no satisfactory result. The sexton of the parish, an aged man, knew nothing of the existence of such a relic; and the gardener, who has been in the employ of the present rector and his predecessor for more than twenty years, was equally ignorant. On observing, however, a granite monolith in an oblique position at the eastern end of the rectory, where it was almost hidden by a profusion of ferns and shrubs, I examined it closely, hoping that it might correspond with the description given by Mr. Blight.

"On its upper surface there were traces of incised work; but, as only the rougher portion of the stone was exposed to view, permission had to be obtained to excavate around the sunken end. But the rector being absent, and the sexton unwilling to spare much time about the experiment, only the upper surface was cleared. When the inscription.....was clearly revealed to view the characters were particularly distinct, and in an excellent state of preservation.

"That the stone was originally fixed in an erect position the slightest examination will shew, and the uneven state of the end fully above the ground also proves that those who are responsible for erecting it in its present position utterly failed to realise its true character and purpose, inasmuch as it is fixed upside down. Forming, as it does, the chief attraction in a garden rockery, the jagged part has claims to natural appearance, to which the hidden part can offer little or no pretensions."

Included in Mr. Wills' description was a partial reading of the inscription, but, as it contained one or two errors, and, furthermore, as that part of the stone on which the Chi-Rho monogram was cut had not then been uncovered, the particulars relating to this portion of his article have been omitted.

The cross section of the stone is not a rectangle, but an irregular four-sided figure; each face is thus of a different width. On the widest is the inscription,

written in a mixture of debased Latin capitals and minuscules in two vertical lines, reading from the top downwards when the stone is placed in its proper position. Above the inscription is a sort of segmental arch formed of two incised lines,¹ on the upper one of which stands the Chi-Rho monogram.

Dimensions.—The total length of the stone is 8 ft. 2 in. It now stands about 5 ft. above the ground. The greatest width of the inscribed face is 1 ft. 5 in., and the thickness of stone averages 12 in.

Shortly after the discovery became known the Rev. W. Iago of Bodmin visited Southill, and under his superintendence the stone was taken out of the rockery. The Chi-Rho monogram was then found, and the reading ascertained by him to be

✠ CVMREGN-
FILI MAVC-

The only letter which seems at all doubtful is the *g* in the first name. On the stone it is very distinctly formed, thus, *g*, like a *D* backwards. Though it is not my wish to dispute so great an authority on Cornish inscribed stones as Mr. Iago, I am bound to say that I cannot find another example where the *g* is thus formed. At the same time I am ready to admit that the termination *EGNI* is the more probable, being similar to the termination *AGNI*, which is a very common ending of names on Celtic monuments, an example of which is found in Cornwall on the rude pillar-stone at Nanscow St. Breock, near Wadebridge.²

Comparing the legend with others in Cornwall, it will be found that in the word *FILI* the *F* and *I* are conjoined thus *F_l*, as on Mawgan Cross,³ near Helston, and

¹ A similar line, preceding the inscription, will be found on the inscribed stone at Welltown, Cardynham. See *Journal Royal Inst. Cornwall*, vol. for 1877, p. 364.

² *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xliv, 1888, p. 309.

³ *Journ. Royal Inst. Cornwall*, vol. viii, Part III, p. 276, May 1885, No. 30.

the L and I also, thus **L**, as on the stones at Worthy-vale Minster,¹ and at Bleu Bridge, Gulval.²

The termination AVCI of the second name is the same as that on the stone above referred to at Bleu Bridge, Gulval,³ where the name is QVENATAVCI.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy of those to whose aid I am indebted for many interesting particulars regarding the history connected with the discovery of these stones. Canon Hockin is always most kind and ready in furnishing information about those in his churchyard; while the name of the late Mr. S. J. Wills of St. Wendron will always be coupled with the Southill stone, as will Dr. Buller's with that of the stone found near St. Helen's Chapel. It is disappointing to be unable to give a definite date to these monuments, there being no means of ascertaining with any certainty to what exact period they belong; any vague statements, therefore, on the point can only be misleading. Judging, however, by monuments similar in kind, the ages of which have been identified by the names upon them corresponding with those in MSS., the age of these stones may be placed at not earlier than the fifth, and not later than the seventh centuries. Although this seems rather a wide margin to allow, it is, according to the best opinions on the subject, not more than sufficient at the present stage of investigation, and is, therefore, a margin of safety. It is manifest that to assign a definite age to a class of monument, on the subject of which history is practically silent, would, in the absence of other evidence, be idle speculation; hence, by cautiously suggesting a period, arrived at by comparison only, a reason is at once given for an opinion which would otherwise be valueless.

¹ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xliv, 1888, p. 306.

² *Journ. Royal Inst. Cornwall*, vol. viii, Part IV, p. 366, Dec. 1885,
No. 31.

³ *Ibid.*

FLINTSHIRE GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BY ERNEST ARTHUR EBBLEWHITE, ESQ., F.S.A.

(Continued from vol. ix, p. 325.)

IV.—FLINT.

THE first volume of the Parish Registers contains baptisms, marriages, and burials, from 1598 to 1600, and from 1610 to 1685, all of which I examined in 1891 by the courtesy of the Rev. William Llewellyn Nicholas, M.A., the rector. The leaves of the record are in sore need of a proper rearrangement and binding, and several of them are lost.

1611, Ricardus ap Hugh Piers Sepult' erat vicesimo die Januarij.

1621, Katerina Gruffith de Cornist Sep't' erat iiij'to die Decembris.

Baptizat' A'o D'ni 1625, Thomas filius Richardi Parry 25'o Ma'cij a'o vt supra. (Mark his age,—Thomas Parry, Warden in Flint, 1674.)

1632, Joh'es ap Hughe de Cornist decimo octavo die Septembr' (Burial) "I.H." *in the margin.*

1637, The surname of "Proudloafe" occurs in the Baptisms.

1639, Thomas filius Ed'ri Butler et Elizabethae vx' eius de Counshillt vicesimo primo Aprilis (Baptism).

1641, Edwardus Butler filius Edwardi Butler ex corp'e Elizabethae vxor eius p'ochiae de Hollywell Bapt' fuit 29'o Junij.

1643, Edwardus et Dorothea filius et filia gemini Edwardi Butler p'ochiae de Hollywell Bapt' 29'o M'tij.

1643, Eduardus filius Eduardi Butler p'ochiae de Hollywell Sep' 4'o Apr.

1645, Maria filia Eduardi Butler p'ochiae de Hollywell ex corp'e Elizabethae vxor' eius bapt' 10'o August'.

1646, Humphredus filius Johannis Ellis baptizatus fuit septimo die Januarij.

1649, Catharina filia Edouardi Butler baptizata fuit primo die Aprilis An'o domini.

1651, Elizabetha filia Rogeri Jones de Coed-Onn gen' baptizat' fuit 18 die Feb'.

- 1655, Edouardus filius Henrici Lewis de Cornist p'ochiae de Hollywell baptizat' fuit 16 August'.
 1656, Maria filia Rogeri Jones de Coed-Onn generosi bapt' fuit 10 die Aprilis, Annoq' dominj.
 1660, Lauria Hughes vxor Johannis Venebles sepulta fuit ij'mo die 7bris.
 1660, Gulielmus filius Thomae Buttler de Counsyllt 22'o die Novembris.
 1664, Edwardus filius Davidi Harry et Katharinae vxoris eius baptizatus fuit primo die Maij.
 1664, Elyzabeth Price vxor Edwardi Buttler de Holywel sepulta fuit octavo die Novembris.
 1664, January 15'o die. Sancta Ecclesia p'chae de flint, Hen'ci Hughes et Margareta Salusbury matrim'o contracti fueru't p' me Hen' Tho', Cur't' ib'd'.
 1666, Anna filia Gulielmi Buttler de Cornist sepulta fuit octavo die Maii.
 1681, Thomas filius illegitimus Petri Hughes de flint et Elizabeth' Cales de flint predict' bapt' 10ber 27.

The second volume of the Registers contains baptisms, marriages, and burials, 1707-1723, but is very imperfect. It records that William Butler, of Cornist, gentleman, who died 14 March 1720, was buried on the 20th of the same month. The foregoing entries are quite distinct from those contained in the *Historic Notices of Flint*, at pages 128 to 131, and 160 to 162. In the Bishop's Transcripts at St. Asaph there are Flint bundles prior to 1710 for the following years:—1670, 1674, 1678, 1680 to 1684, 1686, 1688 to 1692, 1694 to 1696, 1698 to 1704, 1706, and 1708. After 1710 they are more perfect.

Mr. Taylor, the Town Clerk of Flint, possesses an original deed, of which the following is an abstract:—Quit claim, dated at Flint, Monday next before the Feast of Easter, 26 Edward I, 1298, from Simon Carnifex (butcher), Burgess of Flint, to Henry de Appelby, of three acres of land with their appurtenances in the fields of Coleshill, between the land of Henry the Prefect and the way which leads to Rothelan (*Rhuddlan*). Witnesses: Roger de Kelleby, Constable of Flint; Richard Tyrel, clerk; Geoffrey le Daubour,

Nicholas de Bechamstede, Richard de Slepe, Hugh de Liniole, "and others." Endorsed: "Symon Bochor and Harr' Apulby". *Small seal of green wax, nearly perfect.*

William Kenrick of Shotton, yeoman, had two sons and two daughters, Thomas Kenrick, Edward Kenrick, Margaret and Mary, all by his wife Mary, who was the sister of Griffith Thomas, of Flint parish, living in 1720. Another sister of this Griffith Thomas, Margaret, wife of Griffith Hughes of Bolles, yeoman, was buried here in 1727, having been a widow for seven years.

It is a curious fact, in view of its important position in the county, that the percentage of wills and administrations in the Records of the Consistory Court, of persons dying in Flint, is very low indeed; in fact, I should think that this parish is less represented there than any other in Flintshire; at any rate, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It may be that the administration of property within the jurisdiction of the Corporation was so completely and efficiently provided for by the municipal authorities as to obviate the necessity of application to the Ecclesiastical Court; or, perhaps, frequent journeys of the local proctors and attorneys to London enabled them to record the majority of testamentary papers in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The following is a schedule of the Records of the Consistory Court, now the District Probate Registry, of St. Asaph, prior to 1670:—

(a) "Copies of Wills", 1565 to 1568, 1569 to 1575, 1570 to 1583, 1584 to 1587, and 1587 to 1593.

(b) "Wills and Administrations" (*Act Books, undexed*), 1584 to 1593, and 1593 to 1602. The above periods are covered by the first two bundles of original wills, "1584 to 1612", and 1606 to 1609. See (f), over leaf.

(c) "Copies of Wills", 1620 to 1623, and 1637 to 1642.

(d) "Wills and Administrations" (*Act Books*), 1637 to 1670.

(e) "Copies of Wills", 1642 to 1669. There are no records for the Interregnum in this volume, all grants having been then issued by the Civil Court established by the Lord Protector, in London.

(f) "Original Wills", 1584 to 1612, 1606 to 1609, 1613 to 1629, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1630, 1633, 1634, 1636, 1639, 1640, 1641 to 1648, 1660, and every year separately onwards to 1669.

After 1670 the Records are complete, and need no comment. The Calendar commences in 1660, and there is no index prior to that date.

The following are abstracts from deeds which were in the custody of Randle Holme, of the city of Chester (Harl MS. 1968, Brit. Mus.):—

(Page 560.) No. 179. 11 E. 4. Burgenses de fflynt.
Swynhead.

Pateat &c. q'd ego Thomas ap Jenkin ap Batkin lib'tenene in villa de fflynt & Burgenc' pr'd' ville dimisi, &c., Gilb'to del Wode sex acras terre meæ arrabil' in Clausur' mea in Swynhead Quar' iacet inter terr' Pet' Stanley ex vna p'te & terram Gilb'ti del Wodde ex altera p'te, Et extendit se in longitudine a terra Pet' Stanley & Gilb'ti del Wodde vsq' ad terra Ric'i Salisbury; ad termum 4 Annor' incipiente inf' S'eti Mich'is Arch'i Anno Regni Edw: 4 post conquestu' xj'o p' 20s. leg'lis &c. H'end &c. His testib' Perys (*Peyrs*) Stanley, Jenkin of (*de*) Werburton, Richard of (*de*) Salisbury, Will'm of (*de*) Burcheer & John ap Gruffith Vaughan ac alijs multis. Dat' apud fflynt die Lune p'x' p't f'm S'c'i Mich'is Arch'i Anno suprad'c'o.

Seal.—The initial W.

(Page 560.) No. 180. 2 & 3 P. M. fflynt.

Sciant &c. q'd nos Rogerus ap D'd ap Ithell & Petrus ap Roger ap D'd ap Ithell dedimus &c., Ken' Thomas et Hugoni Thomas ap Rees p' nobis & hered' n'ris vnu' annuale' Redd' 4*li* leg'lis &c., exeuntib' de o'ib' Messuag' terr' & ten' n'ris cu' p'tin' in villa, Campis, p'ochia & lib'tate de fflynte in Com' fflynt. H'end' &c., Hugoni hered' & assign' suis imp'petuu' and solu' Comodu' vsu' & p'ficiu' Janæ vergh Ho'ell ap John vx' mei d'c'i Petri & toto term'o vite d'c'e Jane; Et post decessu' d'c'e Jane ad vsu' meu' d'c'i Petri & hered' meor' de Corpore ip'ius Jane imp'petuu', Redd' & p'cipiend' pr'd' annual' redd' ad festa

App'lor' Petri & Pauli & S'e'i Mich'is Arch'li p' equales p'cones &c. Dat primo die Julij 2'o & 3'o Ph'i & Marie.

Two seals, but both broken off the labels.

(Page 560b.) No. 181. 18 H. 6. Warberton, Glouer.

Nou'int &c. nos Tho' Werburton de flynt remisisse &c. Joh'i Glou'r de flynt omnino das Querelas Acc'ones &c. Quas versus eu' h'do seu &c. a principio mundi vsq' ad die confecc'onis huius p'n'tiu' Ita q'd &c. Dat' apud flynt penultimo die Maij Anno 18'o H. 6.

Seal, two figures.

(Page 560b.) No. 182. S.D. flynt. Maior & Sherrieff' in flynt. Ab(o)ut 25 E. 1. Grey, Just'. Keleby Maior. flynt. Tyrell, Vic'.

Vniu'sis Xp'i fidelib' &c. Joh'es de Derbeya de Cestr' s'l't'm &c. Nou'i't vniu'sitas vra' me dimisisse &c. Hugoni de Brichull Civi Cestr' & Marie vx' sue &c. totu' ius meu' &c. in o'ib' terris et Tenem' &c. Quas h'ui ex dono Joh'es de Walenc' in villa de flynt. Ita q'd &c. His testib' D'no Reginaldo de Grey tunc Justic' Cestr', Rogero de Keleby tunc Maior de le flynt, Ric'o Tyrell vic' ib'm, Jordano de Bradford, Rogero de Maclesfeld, Galfrid' le Dawbour, Ric'o Cl'ico & alijs.

Seal, four ermine spots in cross; and legend, s' IOH'IS DE DERBEYA.

(Page 560b.) No. 183. 1300. Radington in flynt. Tyrell Vic'.

Vniu'sis &c. Ric'us le Reene de flynt s'l't'm Non'itis m impignorasse Hugon' de Brichull Civi de Cestr' & Marie vx eius p' 6s. 8d. vna' acra' terre eu' p'tin', Jacen' in Campis de Radington in le flynt inter terra' d'e'or' Hugon' & Marie ex p'te vna & terra' Rogeri de Maklesfelde ex altera; Ita q'd pr'd' Hugon' & Maria h'eant & teu'eant pr'd' acra' terre a festo S'e'i Mich'is Anno Gr'e MCCC vsq' ad festu' S'e'i Mich'is Anno Gr'e MCCC s'e'do &c. His testib' Ric'o Tyrell tunc Vic' de flynt, Ric'o de M'lep', Galfrido le Dawbour, Will'o de fferthull, Rico Cl'ico & alijs.

Seal broken away.

(Page 560b.) No. 184. 25 Q. E. flynt. Chomondlely, Vic' flynt.

Nou'int &c. nos Elizeu' ap John Griffith de Ca'ru'longhe in Com' flynt gen', Rieu' Lewis de ead' in Com' pred' gen' & Rob'tu'

ap Nich'as Ducken de ead' in Com' pr'd' yeoman Teneri &c. Hugoni Cholmondley Milit', Vic' Com' ffynt in c Marc' leg'lis &c. Dat' 26'o Martij 25'o Elizabethe. The Condi'c'on to appe' before ye barons of Excheq'r &c. Test' Tho' ap Jo' ap Lle'n, Jeu' ap Nich'las, Randle Saunion, Jo' Lloyd Harry (and) Jo: Crachley.

There were three seals; the first was broken off, the second represented a robed figure standing by a tree, and the third a printer's or binder's press, with a human heart erect between the boards.

(Page 560b.) No. 185. ffynt. 22 H. 8.

Sciant &c. q'd Hugo Werburton vendidi &c. Thome Walker de fflint Seniori Burgen' vnu' messuagiu' & vnu' gardinu' cu' suis p'tin' iacen' in villa de fflint pr'd' (viz't) inter Semiterium Eccl'ie de ffynt ex vno latere & terra' Petri Stanley Armigerei ex altero latere, Et abutt' sup' strata' alta' ex vno Capite & sup' strata' vocat Mason street ex altero Capite. H'end' &c. Dat' 19'o Marcij 22'o H. 8.

Seal, a skull.

(Page 560b.) No. 186. 2 H. 5. ffynt. ffynt had a Steward & 2 Bai(l)iffs. Hokes, Senes'.

Sciant &c. q'd nos Thomas Monkysfeld, Alic' Gyl vx' mea legit' ac Burgens in villa de fflint in Com' ffynt ex vnanimi assensu' & Consensu' dedimus &c. Joh'i Glou' de ffynt o'ia terras & Burgagia' n'ra' que h'eamus die Confec'onis p'tiu' in villa pr'd' viz't 4 p'te vnus Burgagij, Nona' acr' terre & di'd's infra Clausura' iacen' in loco vocat' y^e he Cornyst, in Latitudine inter Clausura' Thome de Werburton ex p'te vna, ac Clansura' d'e'i Joh'is Glou' ex p'te altera; H'end' &c. His testib' Joh'e Hokes tunc Senesc'lo ville pr'd', Thoma de Worburton, Ric'o de Salisbury tunc ballijs ib'm, Joh'e de Heley, Xp'ofero del Wod & al'. Dat' die m'curij p'x' Ante f'm l'e Marie Virgini', S'c'do H. 5.

There were two seals; the first charged with the Madonna and Child between two lilies (inscription illegible), and the second having the Gothic letter H.

(Page 561.) No. 187. ffynt.

Sciant &c. q'd ego Margaret Burchshaw fil' & heres Ric'i Burchshaw, Surgens ville de ffynt, ded' &c. Elizabethe Burch-

shaw sorori sue totu' illud ius men' & clamen' in o'ibus terris & ten't's cu' p'tin' &c. in vill pr'd'. H'end' &c. Dat' 20'o Janu'ij 14'o H. 8.

Seal charged with a Gothic I within ornament.

(Page 561.) No. 188. 30 E. 3. flynt. Byrchoner (and) Wyrcester, Bai(li)ffs.

Sciانت &c. q'd ego Will'us de ffakenall Junior de ffint c'di &c. Ade de ffleshewer de (*query an error for "le"*) fflynt & Rogero filio suo duas acras terre Arabil' iacen' inter Rectorio de fflynt sup' le Middulfurlong inter terra' Will'i Brouer [*query an error for "Broun"*] Piscatoris ex vna p'te et terr' Ade de Haregrene ex altera p'te; H'end' &c. His testib' ffelohelo de Byrchoner & Thoma de Wyrcester tunc Ballijs ville de fflynt, Adam de Haregrene, Rob'to le Spic', Will'o le ffishere, Gilb'to le Smith, Henrico Cl'ico & multis alijs. Dat' die Sab'ti p'x' Ante festu' S'cte Margarete Virginis 30 Edw. 3.

Seal, device indistinct, and inscription lost.

(Page 561.) No. 189. 9 E. 3. Praers, M(*ayor of*) ff(lint.) Hokes (and) Seriant, Bai(li)ffs.

Sciانت &c. quod ego Will'us filius Madoci Coci dedi &c. Ric'o (.....) de vna dimidia' acra' terre cu' p'tin' Jacen' in Cawils-croft inter terra' . . . Ric' ex vtraq' p'te. H'end' &c. His testib' . . . de Praers tunc Maior ville de fflynt, Will'o del Hokes, Henric' le S'riaunt tunc ballijs eiusde' ville, Ric'o de Salopa, Will'o del Wode, Joh'e de Harregrens et Steph'o Wolfe. Dat' die Sab'ti in f'o Steph'o 9'o Edw. 3.

Seal, a lion rampant.

(Page 561.) No. 190. 17 E. 2. flynt. flynt Castle. Massy, Constab' Castle of flynt.

Sciانت &c. qd. Ego Will'us fil' Simonis de Calday dedi &c. Galfrido de Bonevill duas terre cu' p'tin' interitoris de fflynt Jacen' in Campo de Coulshull in loco qui vocatur le ffryts inter terr' Joh'is Blound ex p'te vna & terr' Will'i de Bradford ex altera. H'end' &c. His Testib' Ric'o le Massy tunc Constabul' Castri de fflynt, Ric'o de Slope, Joh'e de Haregrene, Ada' le Serjant, Ric'o le Byrchour, Will'o de Wode, Will'o de Bradford & alijs. Dat' apud fflynt die d'm'ca p'x' ante f'm Nativitatis b'e Marie Virginis 17 Edw. fil' R's Edwardi.

Seal broken away.

(Page 561.) No. 191. 17 H. 6. Glouer. Salbure.

Nou'int &c. nos Thoma' Werburton Seniori de fflynt in Com' fflynt gen' et Joh'e de Werburton filiu' meu' de ei'sde' villa & Com' gen' & Thoma' Werburton filiu' meu' de ei'sde' villa & Com' gen' & Quem lib't n'ru' p' se insolid' Teneri &c. Joh'i Glou' et Gilb'to de Salbure de fflynt in Com' de fflynt gen' & cuilib't eoru' in 11*li* 6*s.* 8*d.* bone &c. solvend' &c. Dat' 16 Augusti 17 H. 6'o. The Condi'c'on to p'forme Covenantes &c.

Three seals; the first a Gothic I between two branches, the second lost, and the third bearing a quatrefoil placed as a saltire between four other quatrefoils.

(Page 561.) No. 192. Colishull. S.D. fflynt. Lach (and) Seriant, Bai(*li*)ffs.

Notu' sit o'ib' q'd ego D'd filius Madoci pr'positi de Colishull dimisi Will'o Brown hered's &c. vna' placea' Burgagij iacen' in villa de flint inter Regia' strata' ex vna p'te et placeam Nich'i del Mosse ex altera p'te vsq' ad terminu' dece' annor' termo incipiente ad f'm Pasche 34'o Edw. H'end' &c. His testib' Henrico de Lach, Ada le Serjant tunc ballijs del fflynt, Will'o del Wod, Ric'o de Byrchour, Ric'o de Slep', Rob'to de Cailton Cl'ico.

Seal, an animal (query a lion) passing to the sinister in front of a tree. The letter N is left of the inscription, showing the seal to be that of William Brown, the lessee.*

(Page 561b.) No. 193. S.D. Rodington in fflynt. fflynt Castle. Massy, Just' C(*hester*) and Keleby, Constab'.

Sciant &c. q'd ego Ric'us d'e'us le Reene le fflynt Concessi &c. Hugo'i de Byrchall Civi de Cestr' & Marie vx' sue duas acras terre Quar' vna Jacet in Campis de Rodington inter terra' d'e'or' Hugon' & Marie ex p'te vna et terra' Rogeri de Maklesfeild ex altera, ac alia acra terre Que jacet apud fonte' b'e Marie inter terra' Will'i ffabri ex p'te vna & terra' Madoci Coci ex altera H'end' &c. d'e'as duas acras terre de d'no Regi & hered' suis d'e'is Hugon' & Marie & eor' hered' vel assign' &c. His testib' d'no Ric'o de Massey tunc Justic' de fflynt, Rogero de le Keleby tunc Constabular' de fflynt, Will'o de Doncaster, Jordano de Bradford, Galfrido de Daubour, Will'o de Herchull, Ric'o Cl'ico & alijs.

Seal, an elongated quatrefoil, in the form of a cross, rayonnée with ermine spots, with this inscription:—
S' RICHARDI LE REVE D' LA FLI'T.

(Page 561b.) No. 194. S.D. fflynt.

Sciانت &c. q'd ego Joh'es de Bello dedi &c. Hugoni de Brichull Civi Cestr' & Marcote de Stanlowe vx' sue omnia ten' mea et o'es terras meas &c. Que et Quas h'ui ex dono d'ni Rogeri Angl' & empac'one & de p'quific'one in villa de fflynt absq' vll'o mihi retinemento vel diminuc'o'e Quecunq'. H'end &c. His testib' Will'o de Danecastre, Rob'to de Tervin, Alano Hurell, Hugon' Payne, Waltero Durifabro, Rob'to Ydcheles' Will'o de Taylor de fflynt & alijs.

The seal broken off.

(Page 561b.) No. 195. S.D., about 29 E. 1. fflynt. Constable of fflynt Castle. Trussell, Just'. Bradford, Const'.

Sciانت &c. q'd ego Grenowe fil' Kenewrici Says dedi &c. Hugoni de Brychull Civi de Cestrie & Marie vx' sue duas p'tes vnus Burga'ij in le fflynt, Que Quide' due p'tes d'ci Burga'ij h'ui de dono Rogeri Malmatin, Et iacent inter Terra' Hugonis de Lymell ex p'te vna Et terra' Nicholai de Wechamstede ex p'te Altera, Cum duabus p'tib' novi Burga'ij pr'd'c'is duab' p'tib' Burga'ij pr'd' p'tinentibus. Habend' &c. His testib' D'no Will'o Trussell tunc Justic' Cestrie, Jordano de Bradford tunc Constabulario de fflynt, Henrico Le Northeryn, Ric'o de Slep', Will'o del Wode, Galfrido Le Daubour, Ric'o Cl'ico & alijs.

The seal broken away.

(Page 561b.) No. 196. 45 E. 3. fflynt. fflynt fermed. Heley (and) Twys, Bai(li)ffs.

Sciانت &c. q'd ego Joh'es Le Wolfe Burgens Ville de fflynt dedi &c. totu' ius &c. in Medietate vnus Burgagij in fflynt Jacent Que h'ui de Joh'e le Driver inter terra' Ric'i le Salope ex p'te vnu' Et terra' Que fuit Rogeri le Catchpole ex altera, D'd' de Twys et Margrett' vx' ei's. H'end &c. Redd' inde annuatim vjs &c. His testib' Ada' del Wode, Ada' do Hargrof, Will'o de Hockes, tunc ffirmarijs Ville de fflynt, Joh'e de Heley, Gilb'to de Twys tunc Ballijs ib'm & multis alijs. Dat' die m'tis p'x' p't festu' S'ci Mich'is 45'o Edw' tertij.

Seal broken, charged with a vine or fig leaf, with only the final word of the legend left: "Thyn". (Query whether Randle Holme had not misread "Twys".)

(Page 561b.) No. 197. 15 R. 2. fflynt.

Presens Indentura testat'r q'd cu' Daudid de fforneby teneatur

p' quodda' scriptu' suum obligatoriu' firmiter obligetur David' de Byrchore & Margarete, Que fuit vx' Rob'ti de fforneby & Executorib' suis, in 100*li* sterling solvend' eid' David' et Margarete vel alteri eor' aut eor' atturn' ad festu' Anunciac'o'is beate Marie p'x' futur' p't dat' presenciu' &c. Nihilonimus pr'd' David de Byrcher & Margareta voluunt & Concedunt pr'd' Executoribus suis q'd si pr'd' Margareta pacifice gaudeat ad termu' vite sue omnia terras & ten'ta in villa de fflynt & infra metas & bundas eiusdem ville Que & Quas Thomas de fforneby dedit pr'fat' Rob'to de fforneby et eid' Margarete in maritagiu' sicut in Quoda' Carta &c. Tunc pr'd' obligatoriu' cessat &c. Dat xiiij'o Hebr' 15 Ric'i S'e'di.

The seal was broken off the label.

(Page 562.) No. 198. S.D., about 29 E. 1. Redhull in fflynt. Trussell, Just'. Bradford, Const'.

Sciant &c. q'd ego Joh'es de ffrankeby dedi &c. Hugoni de Brichull Civi Cestr' & Marie vx' sue vna' acra' & dimid' terre Que iacet sup' le Redhull in le Threddeforlonge inter terra' Ric'i de frankeby ex p'te vna et Terra' Henrici le Northerne ex p'te altera Habend' &c. His testibus d'no Will'o Trussell tunc Justic' Cestr', Jordano de Bradford tunc Constabulario de fflynt, Will'o de Doncaster, Ric'o de Slep', Galfrido le Daubour, Will'o de le Wode, Ric'o Cl'ico & alijs.

(Page 562.) No. 199. S.D., about 29 E 1, fflynt. Trussell, Just'.

Sciant &c. q'd ego Joh'es de ffrankeby de fflynt dedi &c. Hugoni de Brichull Civi de Cestrie & Marie vx' sue duas acras terre mee, Jacen' inter terra' Will'i Le Serjeant ex p'te vna & terra' Ric'i de ffra'keby f'ris mei ex p'te altera in le Northefur-longe in le fflynt. H'end &c. His testib' d'no Will'o Trussell tunc Justic' Cestr', Will'o del Wode, Ric'o del Slep', Galfrid' de Daubour, Ric'o Cl'ico & alijs.

(Page 560.) No. 178. S.D., about 29 E 1. Oudeston; fflynt. Trussell, Just'; Bradford, Constab'.

Sciant &c. q'd ego Gronow fil' Kenewrici Says dedi &c. Hugoni de Brichull Civi Cestrie, Marie vx' sue 7 acras terre due iacent in le Wyrtefeld inter terram d'ni Rob'ti de Hemington ex p'te vna & terra' Nicholai de Wetamstede ex altera p'te; Que quide' due acre h'ui de dono Will'i de Swalnhedale (*Holme was at first in doubt as to this word*) & due acre iacent in Campo

de Redington inter terra' Ric'i de Burchoure ex p'te vna & terra' Stephani le Wolfe ex p'te altera, et due acre iacent in Oudeston inter terra' Jordain de Bradford ex p'te vna & terra' d'e'i Nicho'i le Cat'hpole ex vna p'te & le Rabroke ex altera in le fflynt. H'end' &c. Redd' inde Annuatim vna graun' frumenti in f'o S'e'i Mich'is &c. His testib' d'no Will'o Tussell tunc Justic' Cestr', Jordano de Bradford, Constabul' de fflynt, Galfrido de Baubour (*sic, but query "Daubour"*), Will'o del Wode, Ric'o de Slep', Ric'o de Byrchoure, Ric'o Cl'ico & alijs.

*Seal, an elongated quatrefoil, in the form of a cross, rayonnée with straight lines, and this legend: s' GRONOV
FIL' KENEVR' SIES'N'G.*

This completes the series of abstracts of deeds by Randle Holme, in the collection above referred to, so far as they relate to the town and parish of Flint.

A CONTRIBUTION
TO THE
HISTORY OF THE PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN
ABBEY OF TALLEY.

BY EDWARD OWEN, ESQ.

(Continued from p. 47.)

II.

APART from the incidental references to the Welsh monastic establishments contained in the mediæval chronicles published under the titles of *Annales Cambriæ* and *Brut y Tywysogion*, our sole authority for their condition in the twelfth century, and even for their existence at that period, is Gerald, Archdeacon of St. David's, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis. Gerald's voluminous works abound in allusions to the personages and circumstances of his own day and diocese, and these are rendered doubly valuable by his remarkable knowledge of character and powers of observation. In his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, an account of a journey throughout Wales, undertaken in company with Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the purpose of preaching the crusade, Giraldus makes mention of every one of the monastic houses which we know to have then been in existence. But to Talley there is no reference, either direct or implied. The tour was undertaken in A.D. 1188, and from the silence of Giraldus we are driven to the conclusion that the abbey had not then been founded. Though not upon the direct line of the itinerary—and therefore, had it been standing, it would probably not have been honoured with a visit—it is difficult to conceive, from the ordinary practice of Giraldus, that he would not have chronicled some fact betokening its existence when writing out the account

of his expedition. It had, however, been established some years before his death, which took place in 1223; and it is from his account of an interesting episode in the history of the abbey that we are enabled to approximate very closely to the date of its foundation.

Giraldus' last work, written certainly after A.D. 1200, and probably not long before his death, is entitled *Speculum Ecclesiæ*,—the Mirror of the Church. Its theme is the iniquity of the monastic Orders, whom Giraldus hated with all the bitterness of an active ecclesiastic. Having chastised the Cluniac monks, he turns to the Cistercians, and, in illustration of their covetousness, gives us the following anecdote:—

Of the various Houses of the same [Cistercian] Order established throughout Wales,—oppression of the smaller by the greater.

Passing on to the houses of the same order in Wales, constructed according to the recognised rule, you must know that a certain fresh and raw monk, who, with too great haste, and, as it were, almost out of the novitiate had been raised to the abbacy, being young and vigorous, and already giving way to the before-mentioned inordinate vice of cupidity, stained an ancient and original house (concerning which mention has already been made), the mother and mistress of almost all the other houses of the Cistercian order throughout Wales, with evil dishonour. For, amongst the first efforts of his villany he endeavoured with all his power thoroughly to destroy and expel a poor house of canonical rule, and of the order called

"De domibus ordinis ejusdem variis per Walliam constitutis, semper minoribus, per majores afflictis.

"Ut autem ad domos ordinis ejusdem per Walliam constructas ordine competenti transeamus, sciendum quod dictam domum antiquam et authenticam, de qua mentio facta supra, matrem scilicet et magistram aliarum per Walliam domorum ordinis Cisterciensis fere cunctarum, monachus quidam recens ac novus et quasi pene de novitio præpropere nimis in abbatem assumptus, ideoque mustum nudum existens, et incontinenti jam accessens dicto cupiditatis vitio, male maculando contaminavit. Inter initialia namque facinorum suorum conamina domum pauperem Canonice religionis, et ordinis de Prato-monstrato vocati, non sibi propinquam tamen, immo quasi per dietam unam

Præmonstratensian, though not near his own house, but far distant, about a day's journey, in a rough and sterile spot, surrounded by woods on every side and beyond measure inaccessible, and sufficiently meanly endowed. To this end he first enticed to his own house the abbot of the place, with certain of his canons and brothers, and by varied and artful flatteries, and mild and deceptive talk, effectually persuaded them to give up the canonical habit, and to assume the cowl of the monk. Next, proceeding to the principal man of the province, and patron of the said house, he—as much by prayer as by bribery, offering many things and promising more—effectually worked on his mind by warnings and by counsel, to the end that the poor canons having been thoroughly ejected and uprooted from their place, he could there firmly establish the Cistercian monks, who would soon be rich, and loaded with ample possessions. This having been done, and the convent—wretched and deserving of pity—with the brethren and servants, having been violently ejected from its home in the night time by an armed band of laymen, and also expelled the neighbourhood, the said abbot, who with rash boldness had worked such wickedness and sacrilege, straightway with his monks who had accompanied him for joy of conquest and exultation as well as in token of so manfully acquired investiture, set forth with loud voice and in

longe remotam, in solo sterili hispidoque nimis, ex omni latere valde silvestri et præter modum inaccessibili, satis exiliter fundatam, destruere funditus et totis visibus evacuare curavit. Imprimis itaque loci ejusdem abbatem cum canonicis suis aliquot et fratribus domum suam attraxit, eisque per assentationes varias et versutas, blandisque verbis et deceptoriiis, habitum suum canonicum abjicere et monachalem assumere cucullam, cum effectu persuasit. Deinde vero principalem provinciæ virum, dictæque domus patronum adiens, tam prece quam pretio, multa præmittens et majora promittens, animum ipsius efficaciter allexit, monens et consulens, quatinus pauperibus canonicis illis a loco suo penitus expulsis et explantatis, monachos Cistercienses opulentos ibidem in brevi futuros, et amplis possessionibus abundantes, eodem in loco stabili plantatione collocaret. Quo facto, et conventu misero quidem ac miserando, cum fratribus et servientibus a domo sua manu laica et armata tempore nocturno violenter ejecto, et a finibus quoque totis expulso, dictus abbas qui tantum facinus fieri tamque sacrilegium perpetrari ausu temerario procuravit, statim eo facto cum monachis suis qui secum advenerant præ gaudio conquestus et exultatione; necnon et [in]signum investituræ tam viriliter adeptæ, sonoritate

lively and joyful measure, the antiphon, *Salve Regina*,¹ beginning with loud-sounding tones, and so continuing unto the end.

Upon which the miserable canons, so despoiled, hastened by daily stages in England to Canterbury, poor and on foot, and laid their tearful and dolorous case before the Archbishop Hubert, who then presided; who, pitying their trouble and unjust expulsion, properly and immediately caused their house and the possessions which had been taken away from them to be restored by ecclesiastical distraint.

But, since panting greed is accustomed reluctantly to restore in full things seized, and especially such as it finds useful for temporal purposes, and profitable; and as poverty and need hardly ever recover in full from riches and affluence those things once taken away—at length, after many and various proceedings on both sides at the Roman court, and costly litigation before delegated judges in England, so great a conflict between the two houses was brought to an end upon the following terms: that the wealthy house retained amongst its possessions that rich grange called Buthelan, which it had seized,—a grange

vocali moduloque jocundo pariter ac lætabundo, tantum emiserunt antiphoniam istam, *Salve Regina*, a vocibus altisonis incipientes et ad finem usque perducentes. Quo perpetrato, miseri canonici sic spoliati per dietas suas in Anglia pauperes et pedites quantum poterant versus Cantuariam accelerarunt, et archiepiscopo qui tunc præsidebat, Huberto, querimoniam suam lacrimabilem nimis et luctuosam deposuerunt. Qui misertus eorum ærumnæ et expulsionis quoque tam injuriosæ, ipsis illico, sicut debuit et decuit, domum suam et possessiones ablatas ecclesiastica districtione restitui fecit.

“Sed quoniam aviditas anhela res occupatas, præsertim autem quas ad usus temporales utiles comperit et fructuosas, in integrum restituere vix et invite solet; et quoniam contra divitias et rerum affluentias paupertas et inopia res semel ablatas ad plenum vix recuperant, post multas et varias ad curiam Romanam utrimque vexationes, et sumptuosas in Anglia coram delegatis iudicibus altercantium litigationes, tandem inter domos duas sub tali tenore controversia tanta quievit; quod apud domum divitem dives illa grangia quam occupaverat Buthelan

¹ “Written by Bishop Peter of Compostella in the twelfth century, or by Adhemar, Bishop of Ruy, who died 1098. It is said that the last words were added by St. Bernard when he heard it chanted in the Cathedral of Spiers. It was sung from Trinity Sunday to Advent.” (Walcot, *Sacred Archæology*, s. v. “*Salve Regina*.”)

situated in a fertile and wheat-growing land, carefully cultivated, with numerous and well-furnished ploughs, and enriched with numberless sheep and cattle in broad pastures. An exchange, however, was made to the poor house of other lands (though not of equal value), yet scarcely arrived at by mutual consent, but, as it were, extorted by force and pressure; and by a sum of money (brought together, and freely contributed for this purpose) paid to the indigent canons by the wealthy monks.

vocata, in terra fertili triticeaque, copiosis aratris et numerosis excultis, necnon et ovibus innumeris et armentis in pascuis amplis fecundata, resedit; excambium tamen utcumque terrarum aliarum pauperi domui factum, sed non æqua lance pensatum, et per concensum vix adhibitum et tanquam per violentiam et impressionem extortum, perque pecuniam numeratam canonicis egenis a monachis opulentia plenis, adjectam ad hoc et abunde collatam."

This poor house of Præmonstratensian canons can have been none other than Talley, for it was the only house of that Order in Wales; the greedy and avaricious Cistercians came from Whitland; and the weak-minded patron must have been Rhys ap Gruffudd, or one of his sons, either Gruffudd ap Rhys or Rhys Grug. The circumstances related by Giraldus are deserving of close consideration, for they indicate within very narrow limits the period at which they occurred.

Hubert [Walter] filled the see of Canterbury between the years 1193 and 1205, in which latter year he died. If we are right in deducing from the silence of Giraldus the conclusion that Talley was not in existence in 1188 when his journey throughout Wales was undertaken, we have at any rate the period within 1188 and 1205, in which it must have been founded and its first inmates dispersed. Again, if we can regard the words *principalem provincie virum* as referring to Prince Rhys ap Gruffudd, and the manner in which he became the tool of the designing Abbot of Whitland as consistent with the character of Rhys, we then narrow the period within which the foundation of Talley must have taken place to 1193-97. It is quite possible that Prince Rhys may have been over-persuaded by the wily Cistercian

abbot, and have been brought to think that greater progress would be made by that Order. The last years of his life were full of activity, and give no signs of failure of mental or bodily powers. It is more probable, however, that the attempt to oust the canons was made directly after Rhys's death, when the patronage of the abbey had passed to his son.

How long the struggle between the Præmonstratensian canons and the monks of Whitland continued it is impossible to say; perhaps the flagrant injustice and wanton disregard of the commonest principles of fair-play that had characterised the action of the latter were so apparent that it brought down upon them the thunders of the Holy See and the irresistible force of the English law in a manner that admitted of no escape. The expedient of appealing from court to court, in the hope of wearing out the patience or exhausting the funds of the poor canons, was adopted in vain, and the judgments against the monks must have been clear and unequivocal. Unfortunately, the above recital is the only record of this interesting controversy, which throws a flood of light upon the attitude towards each other of communities who were supposed to have retired from commerce with worldly affairs, and to be engaged in religious exercises. The persecutions to which the poor canons were subjected probably had their counterbalancing effects in the sympathy and support they seem to have evoked.

How the discomfited Cistercians of Whitland fared we know not. The costs of the various appeals and responses to Canterbury and to Rome must have been heavy, but the monks managed to force a compromise whereby they retained the rich grange of Buthelan.

Though despoiled of this desirable estate, the Præmonstratensian canons hastened to reinstate themselves at Talley, and to proceed with the work of building their abbey. The following document, which is dated A.D. 1208, not only proves their presence in their old quarters, but is ample confirmation of what

we have already learnt from Giraldus—the particular Order of monasticism to which the occupants of Talley belonged :—

“ Confirmatione } Johannes Dei gratia etc. Sciatis nos in-
 abbati de } tuitu Dei concessisse et hac carta nostra con-
 Talletheu } firmasse abbati et conventui ordinis Præ-
 monstratensis de Talletheu unam carucatam

terre cum pertinentibus apud Brunuths quam habent de dono Madauc filius Ivor et quartam partem une carruc' terre cum pertinentibus apud Brunuths quam habent de dono Cadivor fil' Karadauc et quartam partem une carruc' terre cum pertinentibus apud Brunuths quam habent de dono Kinwryc Bochan, habendas et tenendas in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut carte predictorum donatorum rationabiliter testantur. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti abbas et conventus de Talletheu habeant et teneant totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentibus suis bene et in pace libere et quiete et honorifice in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam in omnibus locis et rebus cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad terram illam pertinentibus sicut predictum est.

“ Testibus W. comit' Sarr',” etc.

Translation.

Confirmation } John, by the grace of God, etc. Know ye
 to the Abbot of } that We have granted and hereby confirm to
 Talley. } the Abbot and Convent of the Order of Præ-
 monstratum of Talley one carucate of land,
 with its appurtenances, at Brunus, which they have of the gift of Madoc ap Ivor, and one fourth part of one carucate of land with its appurtenances, at Brunus, which they have of the gift of Cadivor ap Caradog; and one fourth part of one carucate of land, with its appurtenances, at Brunus, which they have of the gift of Cynwrig Vychan, to have and to hold in free, pure, and perpetual alms according as the charters of the above donors reasonably testify. Wherefore we will and command that the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of Talley have and hold all the aforesaid lands, with all their appurtenances, well and in peace, freely and quietly and honourably in free, pure, and perpetual alms, in all places and circumstances, with all the liberties and free customs thereto belonging.

Witnesses : W. Earl of Salisbury, Earl Albert de Vere, H. Earl of Hereford, H. de Neville, Gerald de Camville, William de Cantilupe, Thomas Fitz-Adam.

Dated by the hand of H. de Wells, Archdeacon of Wells, at Hereford, the 26th day of June, in the tenth year of our reign [1208].

The lands thus secured to the monastery are situate in the valley of the Towy, in the modern parish of Llanegwad. At a later period they were confirmed to the abbey, and probably added to by the heirs of Madoc ap Ivor, whose grant is recited and confirmed in the *Inspeximus* Charter of 5 Edw. II, already set forth. Neither Cadivor nor any descendant of his is mentioned in the later grant, but the Kenwryc Bochan (Vychan) is probably the Cynwrig of "Wistyn", who, with other grantors, gave (amongst other properties) three perches of land at Bron yr Avallen in Ystrad Brunus. These lands were in possession of the canons at the Dissolution.

The grant just dealt with is again referred to in the following document enrolled upon the Patent Rolls for the year 1209 :—

"Rex baronibus etc. Sciatis quod Abbas de Taleheu reddidit nobis xv marcas de fine quem nobiscum fecit de terra de Brunus pro tres palefredios, et ideo vobis mandamus quod ipse inde [quietus sit]."

The meaning of this probably is that for the royal confirmation of the grant of the lands in Brunus the Abbot of Talley was called upon to pay a fine of three horses, which was commuted into a sum of fifteen marks. It is clear that this was not an annual payment, but it was a sufficiently heavy one as it amounted to more than £200 of our present money.

In 1215 the Abbot Gervase, or Iorwerth, was elected Bishop of St. David's.² He was probably the abbot during the troubles with the Cistercians, and his success in that affair may have led to his promotion to the bishopric. Giraldus, who hoped to have been

¹ *Rot. Lit. Pat.*, 10 Joh. (1209).

² The royal confirmation is enrolled on the Patent Rolls, 15th June 1215 (17th John).

chosen by the cathedral chapter, but who was not even mentioned, insinuated that Gervase had resorted to bribery, but for this calumny there is no warrant whatever. "Another motive which he (Giraldus) ascribes to the canons", observe the authors of the *History and Antiquities of St. David's*, "has a greater semblance of truth. He thinks that they were afraid of him, as a too zealous enforcer of ecclesiastical discipline, and they expected Iorwerth, being one of their own nation, to indulge them in their national practices. They believed him to be a good plain man, who would not give them much trouble, and was rather inclined to be lukewarm. 'But I hope to Heaven', says Giraldus, 'they may be disappointed, and that they may find him either hot or cold.' How far this aspiration was realised it is not altogether in our power to say. But the fact that the earliest statutes for the government of the Cathedral now extant are due to this episcopate, and that an important step was taken at this time in the development of its constitution, seems to prove that Iorwerth was a more vigilant pastor than had been altogether anticipated." (P. 296.)

Giraldus describes Gervase as having been elected from a poor house of the Order of Canons of Præmontré,—*"pauperis cœnobii cujusdam in Menevensi diocesi, de ordine canonico et Præmonstrato"*,—the same term he adopts in his account of the quarrel with the monks of Whitland; so that we may consider the original endowments of Talley, even inclusive of the rich grange of Buthelan, to have been inconsiderable.

(To be continued.)

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

MEETING AT LLANDEILO-FAWR.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from p. 94.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1892.—EXCURSION NO. 2.

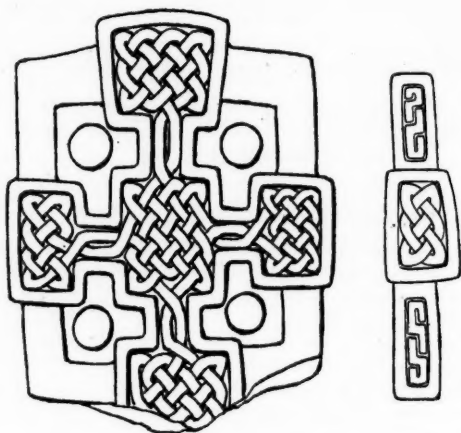
Route.—Members assembled at 9 A.M. at the Cawdor Arms Hotel, and proceeded on foot to Llandeilo Parish Church. At 10 A.M. carriages were ready to convey the party along the north side of the valley of the Towy to Llangathen (3 miles west); crossing the river at Dryslwyn (6 miles west); proceeding to Llanarthney (6 miles west); thence to Middleton Hall (8 miles west); returning again through Llanarthney and along the south bank of the Towy back past Golden Grove (3 miles south-west) to Llandeilo (total distance, 20 miles).

On the outward journey stops were made at Llandyfeisant Church ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile west); Dynevor Castle (1 mile west); Llangathen Church (3 miles west); Aberglasney House ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Llangathen); Grongauer Camp (4 miles west); Cwrt Henry; Castell Dryslwyn ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west); Llanarthney Church ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west); and Middleton Hall (8 miles west).

On the return journey a stop was made at Golden Grove House (3 miles south-west).

Llandeilo-Fawr.—The best general view of the town of Llandeilo is to be obtained from the neighbourhood of Tregib, on the south side of the River Towy, looking in a north-westerly direction. The river makes an almost semi-circular bend round the foot of the hill, upon which the town is built, and on the map the main street appears as a cord of the arc of the circle formed by the river. Llandeilo is approached from the south by a substantial stone bridge over the Towy. The main street then rises rapidly until the centre of the town is reached, when it commences to descend at a

more gentle slope towards the river, thus crossing right over the ridge of the hill on which the town stands. In the distant view of Llandeilo from the south-east the parish church stands out as the most prominent feature. The roofs of the houses on the steep ascent from the bridge look like large steps, one above the other, leading up towards it, and the remaining houses are picturesquely clustered round, suggesting, what is probably the fact, that the great church of St. Teilo supplies the *raison d'être* of the town it dominates. On the west the well-wooded hills of Dynevor form a pleasing background to the picture.



Llandeilo, Cross-Head, No. 1, Front.

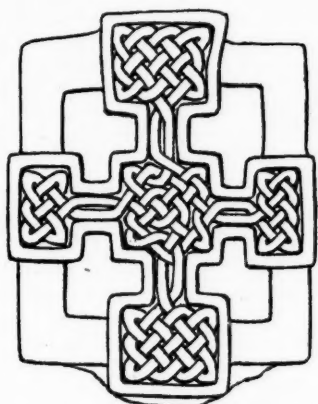
Edge.

With the exception of the parish church, Llandeilo possesses no objects of antiquarian interest. The plan of this building consists of two nearly equal portions, separated by an arcade of five bays, the southern portion being the larger, and having the chancel at the east end and the tower at the west end. The church was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1848. He removed all the original tracery of the windows, and destroyed the ancient character of every part of the church, except the western tower, which still remains much as it always was. Edward Lhwyd, writing from Llandeilo in 1697, mentions an early Christian inscribed stone in the churchyard all trace of which has now disappeared. It was inscribed in debased Latin capitals in two lines, thus—

IACET CVRCAGNVS
VRIVI FILIVS.

Two very interesting cross-heads, of the ninth or tenth century,

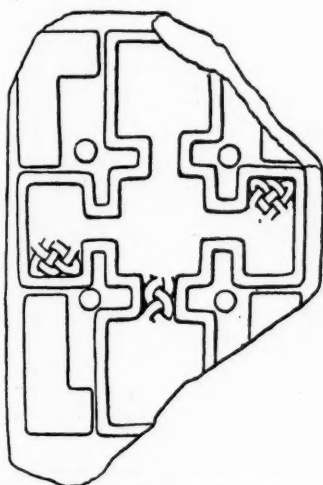
profusely ornamented with interlaced work, are preserved within the church.



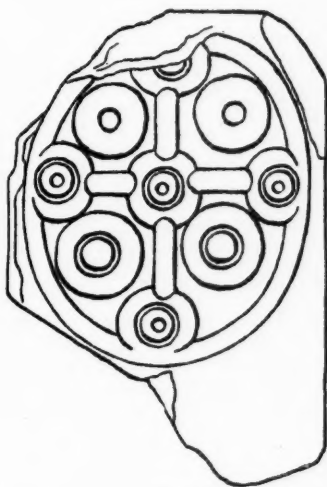
Llandeilo, Cross-Head, No. 1, Back.
Scale, one-twelfth full size.



Edge.



Llandeilo, Cross-Head, No. 2, Front.
Scale, one-twelfth full size.



Back.

No. 1 was found in digging the foundations of the chancel of the church.¹ It is a cross-head of sandstone, 2 ft. 4 in. high, by 1 ft. 10 in. wide, by 5½ in. thick, sculptured on four faces thus:—

Front.—A cross with square ends to the arms, and stepped hollows between them. The arms are connected by a square ring, and the spaces between the ring and the arms of the cross are sunk, with a raised boss in the centre of each. The cross forms a single panel of broken plaitwork.

Back.—The same as the front, except that there are no raised bosses in the spaces between the arms, and that the breaks in the plait are different.

Right and Left Sides.—On the ends of the arms a panel containing a four-cord plait; and on the edges of the square ring, above and below, a key-pattern.

No. 2 was recently dug up in the town.² It is a cross-slab of sandstone, 2 ft. 5 in. high, by 1 ft. 5 in. wide, by 5 in. thick, sculptured on two sides thus:—

Front.—A cross of the same shape as that on the front of No. 1, but with the plaitwork much obliterated.

Back.—An equal-armed cross enclosed within a circular ring formed by a bead-moulding. The arms of the cross are also formed by a bead-moulding, and terminate in round, raised bosses ornamented with a circle incised, and a central hole, there being a similar boss in the centre. In the four quadrants between the arms are raised bosses, the two upper ones having a cup-shaped depression in the middle, and the two lower ones an annular depression.

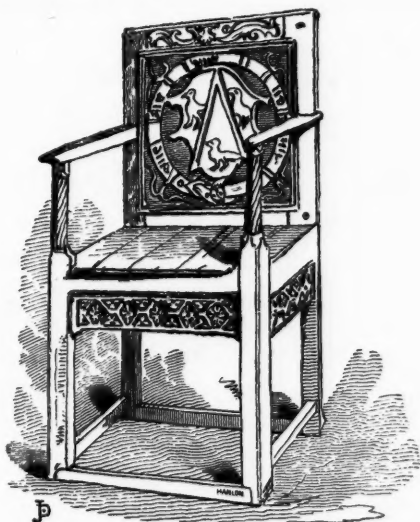
Llandyfeisant Church.—This building belongs to the smaller type of Carmarthenshire church, which has a bell-gable at the west end, instead of a massive tower. Its situation, within Dynevor Park, on a hill-side sloping down towards the Towy, is most charming. The church has been restored by an architect whose ignorance of art appears very conspicuously in the extraordinary jumble of mouldings of different styles in one of the doorways, and whose want of knowledge of the elements of building construction is proved by the fact that most of the new work is already tumbling to pieces. Some of the old tracery, which has been spared, is as sound as ever, and of good character.

The Modern Castle of Dynevor.—The present seat of Lord Dynevor is situated half a mile north of the ancient mediæval fortress of Dynevor. The park surrounding it is well wooded, and its forest glades may fairly be compared with those of Windsor. The view of the old castle across green lawns that have taken centuries to

¹ Prof. Westwood's *Lapidarium Wallie*, p. 84, and pl. 44, figs. 2 and 3. In Prof. Westwood's plate the cross-head is placed the wrong way on the shaft, and the square ring and the ornament on the sides omitted altogether.

² Can this be the second cross mentioned by Col. Grant Francis as having been found with No. 1?

mature is as fine as anything in the whole of Wales. The appearance of the exterior of the modern residence of Lord Dynevor is the reverse of striking, and contrasts very markedly with the exquisite demesne in which it is situated. On the occasion of the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association a carved oak chair and a pair of spurs, believed to have belonged to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, were exhibited in the stable yard.



Chair of Sir Rhys ap Thomas at Dynevor.

The Ancient Castle of Dynevor.—The ruins of the mediæval Castle of Dynevor occupy a very strong position on the edge of a steep hill, which juts out into the vale of the Towy on the north side. The most ancient portions do not seem to date back beyond the thirteenth century. The principal feature in the building is a drum tower of large dimensions, not unlike the one at Pembroke Castle, though somewhat smaller. The oversailing corbel course, which is so common an architectural ornament in the Welsh military, domestic, and ecclesiastical structures, is here used with excellent effect. The view from the battlements of Dynevor across Strath Towy is magnificent. The history of Dynevor has yet to be written.

Aberglasney House.—This old mansion, now the property of Mr. F. Lloyd-Philipps, was built by Bishop Rudd. The poet Dyer also lived here. Close to the house is a gateway standing by itself in the garden, and some curious cloisters having a semi-ecclesiastical

appearance, but without any architectural details which would serve to fix their date. Before leaving this interesting old house the members were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Lewis Lewis of Swansea, who is at present residing at Aberglasney.

Llangathen Church.—This church is of the usual Carmarthenshire pattern, and has a characteristic western tower of warm-coloured red stone, partially ivy-clad, with the stair turret dying



Western Tower of Llangathen Church, Carmarthenshire.

off in a peculiar manner where it joins the larger tower at the bottom. The monument to Bishop Rudd and his wife within the building is a remarkable example of a seventeenth century tomb in the style of the Renaissance.

The following account of Llangathen Church was read by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Davis:—

“Although not an ardent antiquary myself, I, nevertheless, have great pleasure in welcoming you to the parish church of Llan-

gathen. As the incumbent of the parish I have been requested to furnish the Society with a few facts which may possibly be of interest. I will therefore endeavour to give you a brief account of what I consider to be worthy of mention, so far as this church is concerned, trusting that, if my language may appear somewhat crude or untechnical, you will extend unto me a gracious pardon, as unto one who has not been blessed with the desire, or even the ability, for penetrating into the deep and hidden recesses of the archæological world. The Church of Llangathen, dedicated to St. Cathen (which, I am told, is the *feminine* of *Cathan*), was erected in all probability in the middle of the ninth century. In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas the value of *Ecclesia Langettek* is set down at £4 : 6 : 8.

"The church was restored in the year 1813, when the three arches between the two aisles, and the two small arches in the east pine end, were all taken down, and rebuilt at the expense of the parish. Also the Gothic arch, and that between the chancel and the body of the church, were rebuilt at the expense of Earl Cawdor and Thomas Philipps, Esq., of Aberglasney. Again, about twenty-five years ago, in the time of the Rev. D. Lloyd Isaac, who was then curate of the parish, the church underwent a further process of restoration, when the roof was entirely reconstructed, the gallery near the door pulled down, new seats made, and the three central arches divested of the plastering, which up till then covered the red sandstone now visible. Beneath one of the windows in the south wall is a kind of recess, which indicates a former entrance-door. Adjoining the chancel is what is known as the Aberglasney Chapel, which is of more recent structure than the church itself, and contains a small stained-glass window after the Decorated style. In this chapel are deposited the remains of the celebrated Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, who died in March 1614. The inscription upon his tomb runs as follows:—

"Hic jacet Antonius Rudd, natione Anglus, patria Eboracensis, in Sacra Theologia Doctor, Glocestrensis ecclesiae quondam decanus, et Maenevensis ecclesiae episcopus vigilantissimus, qui plus minus viginti annis, summā cum prudentiā moderabatur. Qui electissima feminā Anna Daltona equestri Daltonorum familia oriunda, duos suscepit optimae spei filios, vixit, aeternumque victurus, Martii nono, Anno Domini 1614, aetatis vero suae, 66.

"Hoc monumentum pietatis ergo maestissima conjux posuit, ultimo die Octobris, Anno Domini 1616."

"Although I am sure many of you, gentlemen, are possessed of greater powers of translating than myself, I will, nevertheless, venture to give you a free rendering of the above:—

"Here lieth Antonius Rudd, an Englishman, native of the County of York, Doctor of Divinity; formerly Dean of Gloucester, and most diligent Bishop of St. David's, who exercised his authority with great prudence for about twenty years. By Anna Dalton, a noble lady of the knightly family of the Daltons, he had two very

promising sons. He departed this life for the life everlasting on the 9th of March 1614. This monument was erected by his sorrowing wife in token of her love, on the last day of October 1616.'

"The Communion Table in this church is said to be the identical one used by Bishop Rudd in his private chapel at Aberglasney.

"The steeple of the church is a strong piece of masonry, measuring about 55 ft. in height, and containing a spiral staircase, which is sadly in need of repair. The bells are three in number, and, as far as quality goes, would not disgrace a nobler edifice than even the Church of Llangathen. On them are the following inscriptions:—

"'1791. David Llvyd, Esq., and John Williams, Gentleman, Churchwardens.

"'Prosperity to this parish.

"'William Evans casted us three.'

"This brief sketch would hardly be complete without an allusion to John Dyer, the celebrated poet, of Grongar Hill, in this parish. Although we are not fortunate enough to possess in our churchyard the remains of the poet himself, yet it is some consolation to us that his brother, Robert Dyer of Aberglasney, is buried here, as may be seen from a weather-beaten tablet inserted in the wall of the Aberglasney Chapel. The latter was born in the year 1697, and was three years senior to his brother. The poet often stayed at Aberglasney, for the beauty of the neighbourhood enchanted him, and ultimately inspired him to sing of its charms in his 'Country Walk' and his immortal 'Grongar Hill'."

Cwrt Henry.—This house has a comparatively modern and extremely cheerful appearance from the outside, there being nothing to suggest the fact, which is soon revealed on examining the interior, that it enshrines a much older edifice, possessing a small domestic chapel of pre-Reformation date. The kindness of Mrs. Saunders in showing the members all the points of interest in this delightful old Welsh mansion was much appreciated. About a mile north of Cwrt Henry, higher up the valley of the Afon-dulas, is the site formerly occupied by the Eindon Cross, now removed to Golden Grove.

Grongaer Hill.—This eminence occupies a commanding position on the north bank of the Towy. It is crowned by an extensive earthwork, which may be a Roman adaptation of a pre-existing British camp. The splendid view from the summit, and the natural beauties of the place, make it a favourite resort for picnic parties. Grongaer Hill inspired the muse of the poet Dyer, whose lines on this theme are well known.

Castell Dryslwyn.—What must once have been a mediæval stronghold of considerable importance is now a mere shell, pierced with

pointed windows, and occupying a prominent position on an isolated hill rising at a steep angle from the Towy on its north bank. The great batter given to the walls by the builders of the castle is very striking when seen from below. The river is here fordable, and is crossed by a foot-bridge. The site of the castle may possibly have been fixed in this place to defend the ford. Its position would also enable it to protect the entrance to the valley of the Afon-dulas. Castell Dryslwyn was probably erected in Edwardian times. It was besieged by Nicholas de Molyn, Seneschal of Carmarthen, in 1245-6; and was attacked by the English under Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in 1287, whilst in the possession of Rhys ap Iorwerth, Lord of Ystrad Tywi.

Llanarthney Church.—This building does not deviate to any material extent from the usual type of Carmarthenshire church, nor does it possess any architectural features deserving of special mention, but, lying against the wall of the tower, outside the western doorway, is an inscribed wheel cross, the interest of which is quite sufficient to compensate for all other deficiencies. Unfortunately, this valuable example of Hiberno-Saxon, or Celtic, art has not been treated with the care it undoubtedly deserves. The stone is broken into two fragments, and still lies exposed to the weather. A strong opinion was expressed that immediate steps should be taken to join the two pieces together, and place them within the church.

The diameter of the head of the wheel cross is 3 ft.; the length of the shaft is 3 ft., and its breadth 2 ft. Below the bottom of the shaft is a portion 1 ft. 7 ins. long, and 2 ft. 1 in. wide, which was intended to be buried in the ground. The height above ground was 5 ft. 8 ins., and the depth below, 1 ft. 7 ins., making the whole length of the stone 7 ft. 3 in. The average thickness is 8 in.

The cross on the head is enclosed within a circular bead-moulding, and has square-stepped hollows between the arms, with portions sunk, so as to give the appearance of a broad ring connecting the arms. The four quadrants of the ring are ornamented with incised circles having a small hole in the centre. The shaft has upon it a similar circular pattern, some rude decoration resembling interlaced work, forming a broad band in the middle, bounded by an incised line. This band does not extend to the bottom. On the remaining portions of the shaft at each side and below is the following inscription in minuscules:—

On the right side, reading from the top downwards,

merclea - - - cema

On the left side, reading from the top downwards,

Elma(t) (f)ecit cr(u)

At the bottom, reading horizontally from left to right,

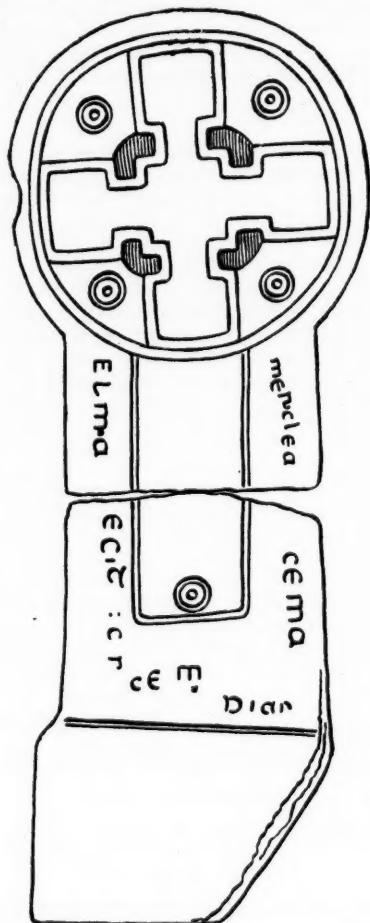
cem (and four more doubtful letters).

The first part of the inscription does not seem to be intelligible, but the latter part shows that the cross was made by Elmat.

The name Elmat is similar to that of Elnat on the cross at Tintagel in Cornwall.

The Llanarthney Cross is not well illustrated in *Lapid. Wallia*.

Llanarthney Church was described by the late vicar, the Rev. Canon Harris.



Cross of "Elmat" at Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire.
Scale, one-sixteenth full size.

An excellent luncheon, to which the members did full justice, was provided at the Golden Grove Arms at Llanarthney.

Middleton Hall.—This is a noble mansion, named after the original proprietor, David Middleton, brother of Sir Hugh Middleton, the projector of the London New River Water Supply.¹ The estate was bought by the late Sir William Paxton, and on his death it was sold to Edward Hamlyn Adams, Esq., M.P. for Carmarthenshire, 1832. His eldest son assumed the name of Abadam, and the wife of the present owner, the Rev. R. G. Lawrence, is his daughter.

The members were very courteously received by Mrs. Lawrence, who exhibited a most valuable collection of local antiquities formed by her late father, Edward Abadam, Esq., J.P. The Association owes a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Lawrence for generously sending up the bronze implements to London to be examined by specialists and drawn, and also for kindly supplying the following very full and accurate particulars relating to the various discoveries. With regard to Mr. John Griffiths, whose name appears in the accounts, Mrs. Lawrence says: "Most of my father's curios were brought to him by an old man who had been a schoolmaster and bookbinder, and who was himself a curio—very weird-looking."

The Llanwinio Ogam Stone.—(Copy of Memorandum.)—"The above monumental stone is now at Middleton Hall, Llanarthney, in the county of Carmarthen, 4 ft. long, 15 ins. broad, 12 ins. thick. It was found in Llanwinio churchyard by digging a foundation for the new church in the summer of 1846. It was 6 ft. deep, 18 ins. from the foundation of the old wall lying alongside of the old church, west side. It was dug up by Sampson Evans of Cwmllywd; David Thomas, Llanwinio, farmer, in the said parish; also David and William, sen., William, jun., John and Levi, all Edwards and masons. There was also a coffin found near the above, with an embalmed body therein, and taken to the surface, when the cover was taken off it seemed whole, but when it was touched it went to dust. The men were frightened; they buried it immediately. The above was brought to Middleton Hall by

"(Signed) JOHN GRIFFITHS,
"Bookbinder."

Llanwinio Church is situated ten miles north-west of Carmarthen, and six miles north of St. Clear's Railway Station. The stone belongs to the biliteral and bilingual class of early Christian inscribed monument, which is not uncommon in South Wales, Devon, and Cornwall. The two inscriptions are as follows:—

On the front, in debased Latin capitals, in three lines, reading vertically from the bottom upwards,

¹ William Spurrell's *Carmarthen and its Neighbourhood*, p. 94.

BIVAD-
 FILI BODIBE
 VE

On the right angle, in Ogams, reading from the top downwards,

A V V I B O D D I B (E)

On the left angle, in Ogams, reading from the top downwards,

B E V V E

On the sloping face at the top is a cross within a circle, incised.

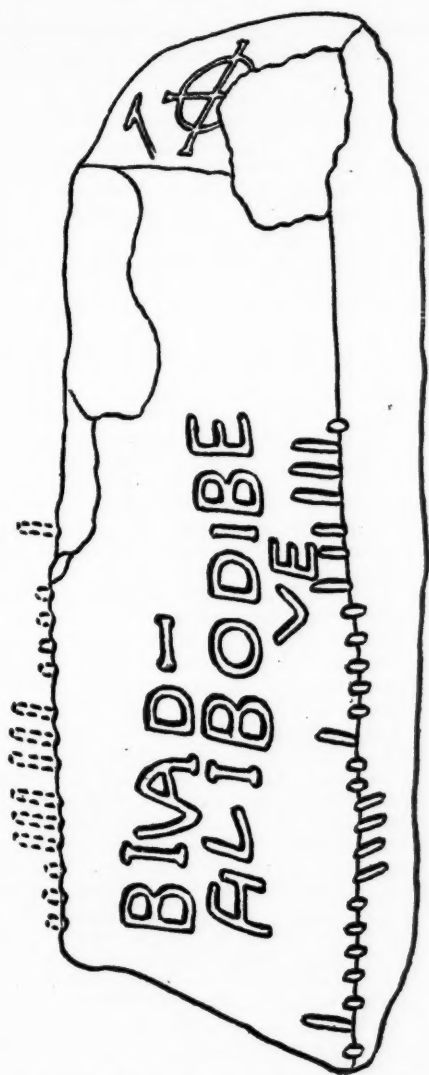
The Llanwinio Stone has been described by the late Colonel Grant Francis in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, Ser. 2, vol. iii (1867), p. 446; by Professor Westwood in his *Lapidarium Walliae*, p. 91, and pl. 47, fig. 2; and by Professor Rhys in the *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. 4, vol. vii (1876), p. 246, and Ser. 4, vol. viii (1877), p. 140.

The stone is now kept in a corner of the billiard-room within the house, where it is quite safe from the effects of the weather.

With regard to the Latin inscription, Professor Rhys has suggested that the first word is BLADI, instead of BIVADI, but we cannot agree with him. The first word in the second line has been read AVI, instead of FILI; but this is also quite untenable. In the Ogam inscription on the right-hand angle the third letter of BODDIB - - - may be either one letter, $\frac{|||}{C}$ or two letters, $\frac{|||}{D} \frac{|||}{D}$



Matrix of Seal of the Monastery of St. Mary at Kelso in Scotland.—
 This was found in 1811, by Thomas Lloyd of Cwmduad, in the



Ogam Inscribed Stone from Llanwinio. Now at Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire. Scale, one-eighth full size.

parish of Conwil Elvet, Carmarthenshire, labourer, in his cottage garden. The seal seems to be a very inferior sixteenth century copy of an earlier and better seal. It has upon it a representation of the Virgin, standing and holding the Saviour in her arms, beneath a Gothic canopy. The figure of the Virgin is surrounded by the stars of heaven. The inscription round the edge is in Roman capitals, and reads:—S'GILLVM CONMVNE STE MARIE DE KELCO.

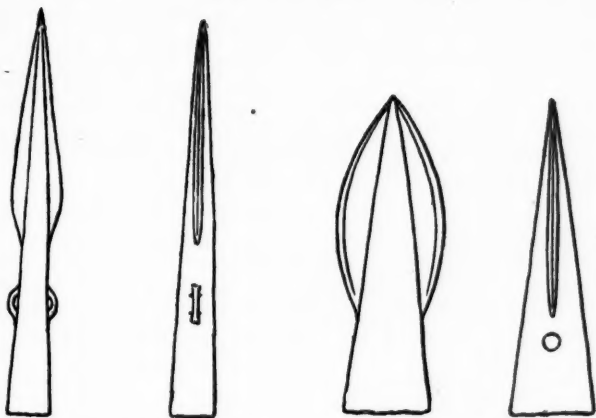
This seal is engraved in H. Laing's *Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals*, Edinburgh, 1850; No. 1060, p. 190, and pl. 25, fig. 4. It is there stated that the original brass matrix is in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. Mrs. Lawrence's matrix must therefore be a duplicate. There seems to be no reason to doubt that it was found, as stated, in Carmarthenshire, or that it is genuine.

Bronze Armlet.—(Copy of Memorandum).—"This brass armlet, with its surface ornamented with lines, was found by me, David Davies of Pontfaen, in the parish of Llanddarog, in the county of Carmarthen, labourer, about the year 1848, whilst opening a large drain through a bog called 'Cummins', or 'Common', part of Mr. Abadam's estate (which drain leads from Wernfraith towards Glanyrynys), from 4 ft. to 5 ft. deep, and 4 ft. wide at the top, and 2 ft. wide at the bottom. There was a small pointed ornament fast in the small hole in its flat, circular plate when I found it, and I gave it to Mr. Burnell the jailer, and it was given by him to Mr. Abadam in 1851. In the same year as above I found a human skull on the other side of the brook, while opening a drain through the 'gorse', or bog, of Llwynmawr farm, just opposite."

Small Bronze Spear-head.—(Copy of Memorandum).—"This spear-head was found in a cave running under a lime rock in a field called Cae-dan-y-cwarran, on the farm of Drawsre Isaf, in the parish of Llanarthney, in the county of Carmarthen, in the year 1797, by David Davies, tenant of the said farm. He and another man went to the rock to dig stones for building a new farmhouse at Drawsre aforesaid, and, after removing the rubbish, and digging a considerable quantity of stones, they found a hollow place underneath in the middle of the rock, which appeared to them to be a cave, and in a clear place in the cave they found a considerable quantity of ashes and bones mouldered to dust. Also there was visible the texture of some stuff, as of wearing apparel, and, from the extent of the ashes on the bottom of the cave it was their opinion that they were ashes of a full-grown human being. When they tumbled the ashes about to try and find something therein, they found lying at the bottom the spear-head, which Mr. Davies kindly favoured Mr. Abadam with this 26th June, 1851."

Bronze Spear-heads and butt-end of Spear.—(Copy of Memorandum).—"This, the upper half ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long) of a broken brass spear-head (10 inches long), with an old hole in one surface; as well as its lower half ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long), and two holes for rivetting on to its handle; and a small leaf-shaped brass spear-head ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches

long); and also a hollow broken piece of brass ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch diameter), with a closed flat bottom and two holes for rivetting, evidently the handle, or butt-end of some instrument, and all given to Mr. Abadam, were found in the summer of 1862 by Samuel Davies of Pantymaen Farm, in the parish of Clydey, in the county of Pembroke, in a 5 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep open cut he was making on the boundary between Pantymaen Farm and Blaengilfach Farm, in the parish of Kiltrhedyn, in the county of Carmarthen, close to the hedge, whilst deepening a tiny stream, which is also the boundary between the parishes of Clydey and Kiltrhedyn, and which stream runs towards Garreglwyd Farm, about fifty yards to the west



Bronze Spear-head found at Pantymaen, Pembrokeshire.

Bronze Spear-head found at Pantymaen, Pembrokeshire.

Scale, half full size.

of Blaengilfach Tumulus. There was in my memory, about fifteen years ago, another larger tumulus on Pantymaen Farm, about 150 yards from the spot where this spear-head was found, but the tenant has since levelled the larger, or Pantymaen Tumulus. With them he also found other long and short spear-heads. All the long ones were broken, and two pieces of a broken double-edged sword of the same metal, which he sold to Dr. Jones of Lancyeh, in the parish of Clydey, Pembrokeshire, an extensive landowner and a magistrate, about four years ago. In opening and clearing this cut, Samuel Davies, in 1862, found he had cut through an ancient hole, like a pan, going down perpendicular, like a well that had been filled up with strange earth of a whitish brown colour, not clay, nor lime, nor sand, but something very light. He emptied about 6 ft. deep of this hole. The last part came up in layers or flakes, which astonished him, and he took the last part of

it out with a long pitchfork in layers like plank loaves, and it was not full of water, but dry. He then drove the handle of the fork down into the middle of it, perhaps 2 ft., and, finding no fast bottom, he says he got frightened, thinking there had been burying there, and some weakness took him, and he left it, and turned the brook back, which he had before turned off, and has not touched it since, for he thought he was digging amongst corpses. About 14 years before, in 1848, when he made his first cut in the same place, he found, at about 5 ft. deep, three other spear-heads and a piece of a broken double-edged brass sword, which he lost. The little long meadow, in the upper half of which this pit is, is fenced all round with hedge and ditch, and is called 'Gwaungwair'; and about 15 ft. from the point where the tiny brook enters the said meadow is a spot of waste ground, lying about west thereof, called from the most ancient times 'Henfeddan', or 'Old Graves', which actually presents the appearance of bodies being buried with some regard to order; and the tradition is there was great fighting there, and those killed were buried at 'Henfeddan'. Query, would it not be well to open one or two of these mounds, as there is not the slightest sign of any church in the neighbourhood.

(Signed) "JOHN GRIFFITHS.

"This, the upper part of a spear-head, and three other pieces of brass, or bronze weapons, were received by me on the 21st of December, 1866, from Samuel Davies, farmer, who found them, and I brought them to Mr. Abadam on the 29th of December 1866.

(Signed) "JOHN GRIFFITHS, Bookbinder.

"EDWARD ABADAM, J.P.

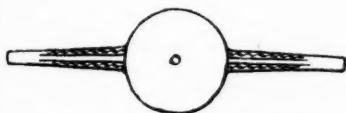
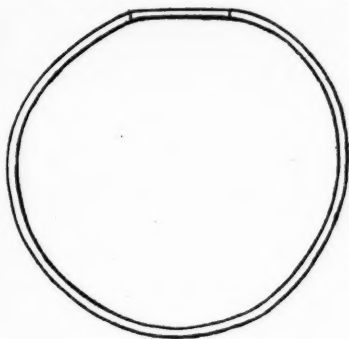
"7 January 1867."

Bronze Celt.—(Copy of Memorandum.)—"This brass battle-axe, or celt, on which there was the rough figure of a crow, or raven, or some such bird, was found on Llanfyrnach Common (formerly on the parcel or part allotted, and now inclosed, belonging to Yetwen Farm, in the said parish, in the county of Pembroke.

"It was found in October 1841, by Mary Nicholas, wife of John Nicholas of Garreg-grocca, labourer, and was given to John Richard (turner), of No. 2, Pentregalar, in the said parish, etc., and given by him to John Griffiths, bookbinder, Godrerhyw Cilcoed, in the parish of Mydrim, in the county of Carmarthen (formerly of the said parish of Llanfyrnach), in June, in the year 1851, and the said John Griffiths forwarded the same forthwith to Edward Abadam, Esq., of Middleton Hall, in the parish of Llanarthney, in the county of Carmarthen.

"The said battle-axe, or celt, was found by the said Mary Nicholas by digging potatoes on the said piece of land. It was about 10 or 12 inches below the surface.

"From five to six yards off the spot where it was found there was a large clegger stone (naturally grown). From three to four



Bronze Armlet found at Pontfaen,
Carmarthenshire.
Scale, half full size.



Butt-end of Spear found at
Pantymaen, Pembrokeshire.
Scale, half full size.



Bronze Spear-head found at Pant-
ymaen, Pembrokeshire.
Scale, one fourth full size.



Bronze Celt found at Llanfrynach,
Pembrokeshire.
Scale, half full size.

feet off the said stone there was an earthen pot found, which contained human bones that had been burnt with some charcoal, and ashes also therein. The pot was found a few years after the axe by cultivating the land.

"It was generally thought of the said stone that it might have been a shelter for some eminent warrior who was killed by the enemy, then burnt, and the remains, bones and ashes, buried in the said pot, as many pots of the sort were found at different times in the same neighbourhood, containing such remains as above described.

"I am well acquainted with the said parties, Mary Nicholas and John Richard, since I was young, and found them always civil and honest, and considered by their neighbours with high respects to be truthful parties, as may be proved by many besides me.

"(Signed) JOHN GRIFFITHS."

"N.B.—The marks on the said battle-axe could not be plainly made out, because of its being rusty with verdigris before the said Edward Abadam washed the same with water, and a few drops of vitriol added thereto.

"Witnesses present:—

"(Signed) JOHN GRIFFITHS,
JOSEPH THOMAS.

"EDWARD ABADAM, J.P.

"15 February, 1867.

"Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire."

"At Mr. Abadam's request, on the 24th December 1866, I went in search of the stone near which the brass battle-axe was found, accompanied by David, the son of John Davies, of Pentregalar (deceased), who was with John Richard the turner (of whom I had the battle-axe in 1851). We found the big clegger stone, and I marked it thus, I.G. with a chisel.

"It lies in an enclosed field called Mynydd Yetwen, which is full of heath.

"The upper or west part of the field has not been cultivated, owing to the numerous large stones thereon.

"The field where the stone is lying is from the highway leading from Llandissilio to Pentregalar, about three-quarters of a mile to the road, and about a mile nearly south of the Union Inn at Pentregalar.

"The clegger stone I marked is near the middle of the field, and has a flattish or slab-like face towards the west, and dipping towards the west. My marks are about nine inches from the top, and on that side.

"In perpendicular height the stone measures about 2 ft. 6 in. by about 4 ft., and my marks are all on a line.

"David Davies was with me when I marked the stone, and knew I had a battle-axe from there, and is about 30 years of age.

(Signed) "JOHN GRIFFITHS.

"EDWARD ABADAM, J.P.

"12 February 1867."

Besides the Llanwinio stone and the bronzes, Mrs. Lawrence showed the following at Middleton Hall on the 10th August 1892:—

Coins: various.

Three maen magl, or main glain (stones used for curing diseases of the eye).

Seventeen stone cannon-balls found in the neighbourhoods of Carreg Cennen and Dryslwyn Castles; "Hafod Castle", in the parish of Llangan; Castlebach, a mound near Llanboidy; Brynniwl "Fortress", near Mydrim; one in Middleton Hall Park, and one at Nelson's Tower, Middleton Hall; two found in the parishes of Llanarthney and Llanddarog, not far from Porthyrhyd village. The weights vary from $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to $16\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Spindle wheels.

Two Jacobite swords.

Plug bayonet found at Carmarthen.

Bullet found embedded 18 inches deep in a large oak tree, which was felled in Glanbrane Park, Carmarthenshire, in 1849.

Etc., etc.

Before leaving Middleton Hall the following paper was read by the Rev. J. J. Beresford, M.A., and listened to with much attention.

MEMORIAL STONES.

"Whence are we, and why are we? Of what scene the actors or spectators?" So cried that gracious soul, Shelley, shortly before he found rest in the Gulf of Spezzia, and was satisfied, we may well believe, by the presence of the All-Father. I propose an attempt, in part, to deal with a portion of his question—that is, in my ten minutes' paper, to glance at the ten periods into which we may divide the whole history of man since he appeared on our planet. This sounds somewhat ambitious, but I do not despair of partial success, reminding some of you, perhaps, of the Sabine poet's words—"Nil mortalibus ardui est". The term of man's stay on earth falls first into the natural division of the Historic and Prehistoric periods—that is, firstly, the period in which written documents attest man's progress; and, secondly, that in which we are left to judge of himself and his environment by the evidence of memorial stones, weapons, bones, and pottery. The Historic period may be divided into the five following sections:—(1) Modern European history from our own time to the sixteenth century, when knowledge overtook the West like a flood at the Renaissance. (2) From the sixteenth to the eleventh century (the close of the Dark Ages), which saw the development of the Papal power and of Feudalism, the fall of the Roman Empire in the East, and the discovery of

America in the West. (3) From the eleventh to the fifth century, the Age of Darkness, recording as its most momentous fact the downfall of the "Altae mœnia Romæ", and the consequent beginnings of the French, Italian, and Spanish peoples and languages. (4) From the fifth century A.D. to B.C. 1000, within which limit a small colony on the bank of the Tiber grew into a mighty Republic, and then to an Empire, claiming sway over an area greater than all modern Europe put together. This section will include also the palmy days of Hellas, when her sons, taking the torch of art from the old Egyptian power, made the fastest running in the record of man's progress. (5) From B.C. 1000 to B.C. 2500, the date assigned by scholars to the fourth dynasty of the Pharaohs, the builders of the great pyramid near Memphis. We have arrived now at a point at which, until within the past century, I may almost say the past fifty years, the student was barred further advance. Now, by the aid of the open-eyed and strong-handed giant, Archæology, he may boldly advance into the dim and distant past. There will be in his ears a cry "shivering to the tingling stars"—the cry of generations of men who lived, loved, and hated, and who have passed away forgotten almost as completely as the wave in mid-ocean, which "foams for a moment and falls". But with his "strong-siding champion" the student will hold on his way, through (1) the Iron, (2) the Bronze, (3) the New Stone, and (4) the Ice Ages, to (5) the Old Stone Age. He will not pause till he comes upon Palæolithic man, upon those first artists in the caves of the Dordogne, La Madeleine, and the Thayngen Cave in Switzerland, who have left us their handiwork in the form of delineations of horses, the mammoth itself, and the reindeer, incised upon horn and tusk by means of a sharp flint. These first masters of art flourished, according to competent authorities, 250,000 years B.C., before the greatest cold of the Glacial Epoch, by which they were driven out of Northern Europe for a period probably of 170,000 years. When the great ice-sheet which covered England as far south as Torquay, (making our little isle "set in the silver sea" like unto Greenland; when this great ice-sheet cleared away, man once more, from the sunnier south, sought his old familiar haunts in the north. With his return commences the Neolithic Age, and from this time, some 80,000 years B.C., up to the before-mentioned fourth dynasty of the Pharaohs, B.C. 2500, we are indebted in great measure to memorial stones for information as to the manner of his life and death. "The old order changes, giving place to new." In the course of the centuries since Neolithic man our views and customs in regard to the burial of the dead have undergone a significant alteration. We, stripping our dead of all ornament, consign them to the keeping of Mother Earth, while their property is left behind them, the source of heart-ache and disappointment to jealous heirs. It was far otherwise with the man of the New Stone Age and of the succeeding ages of Bronze and Iron. His nearest and dearest accompanied him to his long home. His possessions might consist

only of flint arrow-heads and of his polished stone tomahawk, but they had been all in all to him in the chase and in the time of strife, and his life was more or less divided between hunting and fighting. His dearest accompanied him, too, for in the long ago there is too good reason to believe that the hunter and warrior's *wives* were buried with him. It is not strange, then, that archæologists should look with special regard upon memorial stones. They point out the place that primitive man *himself* considered most worthy of attention, and, but for them, the remains and weapons of the buried "ancients of the earth" would be undiscoverable to modern eyes. Memorial stones fall into five groups—the Cairn, Dolmen, Cromlech, Barrow, and Menhir; and all these as modes of sepulture are found in our island. Major Conder, speaking of the cairn, the cromlech, and the menhir, says they are found commonly in South-Western Asia, and in the mountainous and rocky regions of Europe. The cairn is a mere heap of stones, originally intended to protect the body from wild beasts, and the average man had only a sufficient number to defend him from their attack. The great man—he, it may be, who had "waded through slaughter" to his petty throne—was distinguished by a pile "palpable as a mountain". Thus, the importance of the deceased in his life-time may be accurately gauged by the number of stones above him. The Gaelic proverb runs: "I will add a stone to your cairn"—meaning, I suppose, that the speaker sees great promise in the person addressed. There are three cairns upwards of 40 ft. in height in Aberdeenshire, and one still larger on the banks of the Boyne, near Drogheda. It was a cairn, most of us will remember, by which Jacob and Laban ratified their covenant of peace at Mizpah. The development of the cairn into the pyramid was, as we may well imagine, a matter of many centuries, though the former, as in the case just cited, still held its own after the great pyramids had long been built. The curious-eyed American, who to-day looks upon the seventy pyramids at Gizeh, sees in them an illustration of the progress of man. Long centuries must have elapsed (since—"der Mensch knüpft immer an Vorhandenes an") before the unskilled hands, which piled up the cairn of loose stones, had acquired the art, almost miraculous, of rearing that pyramid, near Memphis, 480 ft. in height, and covering at its base twice as many acres as any other monument in the world. Some of the single stones in this structure weigh many tons, and it is still a matter of conjecture how they were raised to their present position. Later than the cairn, and, nevertheless, a very early form of sepulture, is the dolmen, a flat stone placed horizontally on two unhewn uprights. The horizontal stone is often of great weight and size. We have in the Principality, at Pläs Newydd, a dolmen, the flat stone measuring 12 ft. by 10 ft., and weighing twenty tons. This, however, is surpassed by that of Saumûr, in France, which is 64 ft. in length, and 6 ft. in height. Many authorities still hold that human sacrifices were offered upon these slabs of stone. One living specialist believes that the dolmen is the

father of the altar-tomb and of the high altar. It will, of course, be remembered that much of the sanctity of the early Christian churches in the eyes of our rude Teutonic ancestors was derived from their belief in the miraculous efficacy of the bones of the saints buried beneath their altars of stone. The cromlech, sometimes used as a synonym for dolmen, represents in this paper a circle of upright stones. They are found, as I have before said, in Syria; the name Gilgal denotes such a circle; and some fine specimens are still to be seen on Dartmoor. A dolmen, or a menhir, is often the centre of these cromlechs. In all probability the stone circles were an adumbration of the temple, seen in its highest perfection of proportion and beauty in the Parthenon dominating the Acropolis at Athens—the “City of the Violet Crown”. The barrow, an earth mound covering often a dolmen, or a chamber formed of slabs of stone, is found in many parts of Europe, not a few on our own South Downs. I will give, by way of illustrating the important part which memorial stones play in the unveiling of the past, the description of the opening of a long barrow by a living authority. For some 20,000 years, according to the computation of this writer, the winds from the sea and the summer suns had beaten upon the mound; the village children who played upon it talked of the giant who lay buried beneath. The first significant “find” was the bones of men and of wild animals above the stone chamber in which the skeleton of the Mongoloid chieftain was found. The body was in a sitting posture, the knees draw up to the chin, in the approved fashion which obtained during the long barrow period—the later part of the New Stone Age; and behind him, in a chamber of less size, were the skeletons of his two wives, whose skulls had been neatly split with a stone hatchet. At the chieftain’s side were found two flint arrow-heads, and a polished tomahawk of green-stone. Here, then, away back in the forgotten centuries, a great man had been borne to his last resting-place, followed by his mourning tribe. After the body of the chief, with his loved weapons and a cruse for water, and a so-called “incense-cup”, containing materials for fire, had been put in the chamber of honour, the wives were slain, that their ghosts might be with him in the new world. Then had followed a tribal feast, in which the flesh of foes and wild game had been consumed. This was the meaning of the remains found above the chamber of the chieftain. I should like to say something of the round barrow situated near the former, and, probably, the burial-place of a princess during the Bronze Age, had space and time permitted. I will only now add, in connection with the barrow, that in some there are obvious evidences that burials took place in them according to the rites of the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages. At the top have been found human remains, with implements of iron; below that a cinerary urn, containing the ashes of the dead, and hard by weapons of bronze; below this again, and on the floor of the barrow, a skeleton rested, as before described, and with stone weapons. With the menhir my

task and your patience have reached their limit. The menhir is a single unhewn stone placed in an upright position. It marks obviously the spot where someone was buried, or where some immemorial rite was performed. Such was Jacob's Pillar at Bethel, and that one placed over Rachel's grave, to mention only two of those referred to in the sacred Scriptures. The most striking example of a collection of menhirs is that which engaged the attention of your Society in Brittany the year before last. At Carnac two leagues of ground are covered by eleven parallel rows of upright stones varying in height and weight. Among the many conjectures, that thrown out by Mr. Tylor seems the most probable, that these stones were of a sacred character in the far-off past, and were actually worshipped. I cannot now enter upon the part played by sacred stones in the history of the race, but there are numerous instances, from the earliest times down to the seventeenth century, in which in Europe stones have been treated as super-human, and appeased by libations of wine, oil, and beer. The point to which, in concluding my remarks on memorial stones, I wish to draw your serious attention is this, that the stones at the head of our modern graves are the natural offspring of the unhewn menhir, wrought upon by Christian art and hands. The Hiberno-Saxon Wheel Cross of our programme is nothing but an elaborated menhir—that is, a pillar placed to mark the spot where one of our race has fallen asleep. My limit of ten minutes is past. I must conclude by expressing the hope that the good work done by your Society in unveiling the past will go forward and prosper, for it is, I am persuaded, by a more intimate knowledge of the past that we can live wisely in the present, and have larger hopes for the future. I am no pessimist; I count it a privilege (when thinking of the innumerable generations of men who have come and gone since the Post Tertiary Period) to be a humble sharer in the conviction so nobly expressed by the Poet Laureate:—

“That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the Pile complete.”

In conclusion, Mr. Beresford acknowledged his indebtedness for what there is of value in this paper to Charles Kingsley, Mr. J. Hunter Duvar, Professor Tylor, and Mr. Grant Allen.

Archdeacon Thomas spoke very highly of the knowledge of the subject which Mr. Beresford displayed.

Golden Grove.—This is the Carmarthenshire seat of Lord Cawdor, into whose possession it came through the Vaughans, lineal descendants of the Earls of Carbery. The place has associations with Bishop Jeremy Taylor (born 1613, and died 1667). He found refuge here when deprived of his living by the Puritans, and he

entitled his *Manual of Daily Prayers, fitted to the Days of the Week* (1654), *Golden Grove*, in honour of Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, his generous protector during the days of adversity. Jeremy Taylor was rector of Uppingham, in Rutland, in 1637, and was created Bishop of Down and Connor by Charles II in 1661.

As the owners were absent, the house at Golden Grove was not visited. It is situated half-a-mile east of Llanfihangel Aberbythych Church, and about the same distance south of the highroad from Llanarthney to Llandeilo.

In the American Garden, midway between the house and the highroad, stands the Cross of Eudon, removed from Glansannan in 1853.

This beautiful example of early Welsh Christian art in sculptured stone was inspected with great interest by the members. It is surrounded by luxuriant rhododendrons. A paper on the subject was read on the spot by the Editor, and is printed in the last number of the *Journal*.

THURSDAY, 11TH.—EXCURSION No. 3.

Route.—Carriages left the Cawdor Arms at 9 A.M., for Derwydd (three miles and a half south), afterwards making a *détour* past Pant-y-Llyn, in Craig Derwyddon (four miles and a half south), to Llandybie (five miles and a half south), returning by the more direct road to Derwydd, thence turning eastward up the valley of the river Cennen to Castell Carreg Cennen (three miles east of Derwydd, and three miles south-east of Llandeilo in a straight line), and then back again through Derwydd to Llandeilo. Total distance, including *détours*, twenty miles.

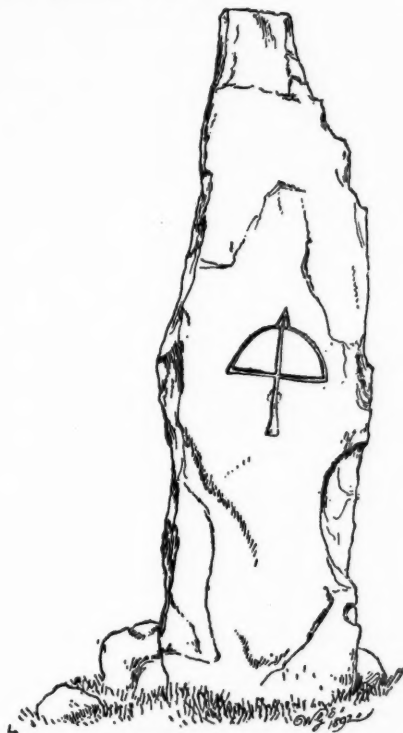
Stops were made, on the outward journey, at the Maen Llwyd, near Cefn Cethin (two miles south), Derwydd House (three miles and a half south), Pant-y-Llyn Bone Caves (one mile south-west of Derwydd), and Llandybie Church (five miles south).

On the return journey stops were made at Carreg Cennen Castle (three miles east of Derwydd, Cwrt Bryn-y Beirdd, mis-called Cwrt Pen-y-Banc Mansion (one mile south of Castell Carreg Cennen), and Llwyn Beddau (half a mile south of Castell Carreg Cennen).

Maen Llwyd.—This is a rude menhir standing in the middle of a field on Cefn Cethin Farm, on the west side of the old direct road over the hill from Llandeilo to Llandybie. The modern road follows the east bank of the river Cennen, and makes a considerable *détour* to avoid crossing over the ridge. It joins the line of the old road again close to Derwydd Road Station. At this point the carriages were brought to a standstill, and the party made the ascent on foot of the steep hill, at the top of which the Maen Llwyd is situated.

The name Maen Llwyd signifies "grey" or "ancient stone", and may be compared with the name "hoar stone" given to similar

standing stones in England. The Maen Llwyd is a thin slab of limestone, 8 ft. 6 in. high, and 2 ft. 6 in. wide near the bottom. It tapers almost to a point at the top. The stone inclines very much from the perpendicular, and will probably fall prostrate one of these days unless it is placed upright again.



Maen Llwyd, near Cefn Cethin.
Scale, one-twenty-fourth full size.

Upon the eastern face of the stone is a very distinct representation of a bow and arrow incised, having every appearance of great age. The chord of the arc of the bow measures 2 ft. 5 in. across, and the versine 7 in. The arrow is 1 ft. 6 in. long. The head of the arrow, which is of the Saxon shape, like the one seen at Dolau-Cothy on the first day's excursion, is bent over a little to the right. It might be thought that the bow and arrow were, perhaps, originally a cross within a circle, and that the two lower quadrants of the circle having been obliterated, the arrow-head was subsequently

added ; but this is certainly not the case. The Maen Llwyd is a very remarkable monument, being, perhaps, the only instance in Wales of a menhir bearing a device of any kind sculptured upon it. In Scotland standing stones with incised symbols are of frequent occurrence ; but they probably belong to an earlier period than the Maen Llwyd.

There are instances of the bow and arrow being used symbolically on sepulchral slabs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, in the same way as the sword, to indicate that the gravestone is that of a warrior ; and the sculpture on the Maen Llwyd may possibly have the same meaning. It would be interesting to ascertain whether any local traditions are associated with the Maen Llwyd, and whether ancient remains have been found in its vicinity.

The illustration has been prepared from a sketch by Mr. Worthington Smith, and a photograph by Mr. T. Mansel Franken.

Derwydd House.—At Derwydd, the fine and very interesting residence of Mr. Alan Stepney-Gulston, the members and their friends were very hospitably and kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. Stepney-Gulston.

This place bears marks of its former associations with royal and other great personages. It is pretty certain that the house was an edifice of an early date, the oldest portion being assigned to the latter part of the twelfth century. Later on it became associated with the great Welsh magnate of Tudor fame, Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., and there remains a fine Tudor porch bearing upon the spandrils his armorial bearings and Tudor rose. In the house is a splendidly carved bedstead, said to have been that of Sir Rhys ; and no doubt correctly so, as it bears his arms. The frieze is carved with figures representing all sorts and conditions of men of the period, executed with an astonishing boldness. The four posts are also exquisitely carved from top to bottom, the arms of the Rhys ap Thomas family appearing surrounded with all manner of curious devices. These form some of the finest specimens of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century carving extant.

The following notes on the carved frieze have been kindly supplied by Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A. :—

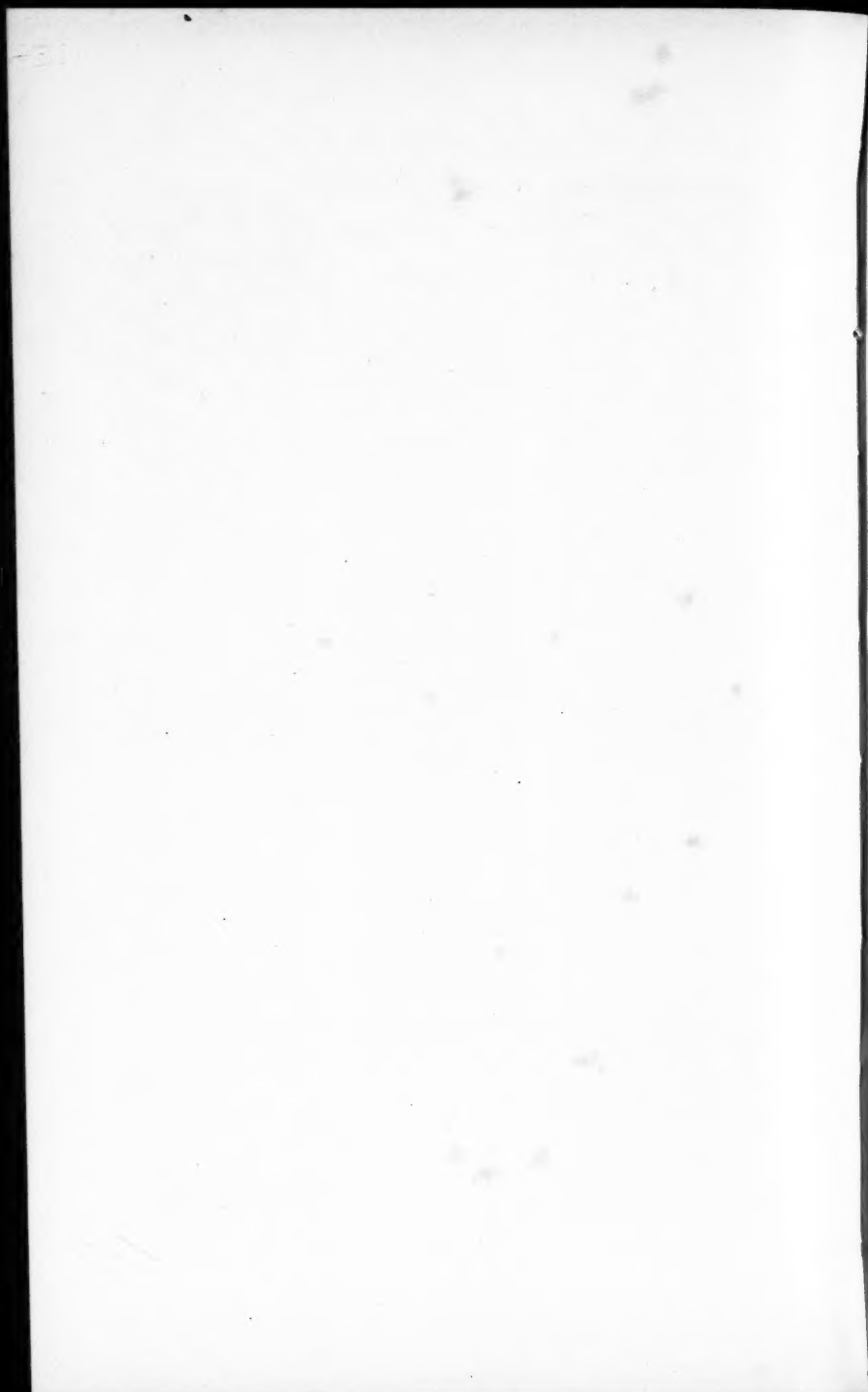
The general character of the three carvings points to the time of Henry VIII and Francis I of France.

1. Two knights jousting ; between them, but, of course, in front, a dwarf armed with spear. On spectator's right, three armed figures : the first holding a lance over his shoulder, sword and buckler by his side, in trunk hose, breast-plate over short tunic, flat cap, with feather. The second is more fully armed ; besides breast-plate are taces of plat ; he wears a salade on his head, and holds a halbert or pole-axe ; in other respects as before. The third is similarly attired as the first ; but it is difficult to understand what he holds, unless it be a tabor. Behind him is an object like a lanthorn on a post. The objects on the background are the arms of Sir Rhys



BEDSTEAD OF SIR RHYS AP THOMAS AT DERWYDD.

T. M. FRANKLEN, Photo.



ap Thomas encircled with the "Garter" and the Tudor rose. On spectator's left there are two figures behind the knight jousting. The first holds a bow in right, an arrow in left hand; the second holds a cross-bow in right, two bolts in left. The attire is very similar to those opposite in caps, only the trunk hose are parallel in the padding. It is to be remarked that the knight on the right has his horse at a walk, and is receiving the assault of his adversary, whose horse gallops at the charge, although on the ground lies the cast shoe from the off fore-leg of his horse.

2. Here on the left is a standard-bearer lowering his colour, on which is a raven (the cognizance of Sir Rhys), to a knight who is charging, but neither appears to be in armour. Between them is a small figure holding sword over right shoulder, buckler in left hand. I doubt if the small figures are intended to be dwarfs, but rather, on account of space, they are so introduced. Following the knight are two soldiers, each having breast-plates, bearing a lance showing buckler. Then comes an archer going in the contrary direction. Lying before him, or perhaps falling down wounded, is a small figure, not to be interpreted as a dwarf. Then a soldier with lance on shoulder advances towards the archer. Another follows with halbert or pole-axe, buckler, and sword, more fully in armour, and apparently having on a salade or head-piece. Behind him, on a mount, is a curious little figure bending forwards, blowing a war-horn, wearing a scymitar; beneath is a dog or hound. Then comes a knight, fully armed, on horse at the charge, to a castle in front, on top of which is some device not intelligible on cut. Before the castle gate a soldier, fully armed, is drawing his sword.

3. On the left a fully-armed soldier holds a lance in left hand, his right on his dagger. In front of him another with cap, otherwise armed, holding a bow in left, an arrow in right, apparently receiving two women in submission; following them a monk, carrying a bow in left; something in right not visible. After him a soldier carrying two bows and two arrows, also following. All this seems to be an act of submission. Then comes a soldier turned back, with lance or pike at the charge, in arrest of five figures, between whom and him is a fleur-de-lis. The first of these holds a sword, not in attack, however; then one with halbert on shoulder; then one with pike or lance; another with halbert, buckler; and, lastly, a small figure holding a harp. Above his head is a second fleur-de-lis.

The whole of this seems like an act of submission, and the fleur-de-lis has a meaning, if we could arrive at it, as it also separates two parties.

The illustration is from a photograph expressly taken for the purpose by Mr. T. Mansel Franklen, to whom the Association is much indebted.

In taking the visitors through the house, Mr. Alan Stepney-Gulston, whose knowledge of archæology is really remarkable, made some very interesting remarks on the various objects he pointed out. The following brief summary may be sufficient for our present purpose.

The Banqueting Hall.—This hall was (until about ninety years ago, when some forty rooms on the south side were pulled down on account of their ruinous condition) situated in the middle of the old mansion, which then formed three sides of a square, and in front of the tournament-court; and until 1804 was used as the banqueting hall, having been in use as such since the days of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., 1490.

The mantelpiece was restored in 1644, as shown by the date incorporated with the quaint ornamentation thereon, together with the arms of the Vaughans of Derwydd and the Tewdwr lion.

The "Hoda cum Tewdwr" Cabinet.—In Lewis Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitation* in 1586, vol. i, p. 156, and in *Baronia de Kemeys*, from the Bronwydd MSS. (George Owen, antiquary, 1591), are given the descent and pedigrees referred to on this interesting and perhaps earliest example of Welsh heraldic carving, circa 1416, having upon it the following coats of arms:—

HODA CVM MARTIN
HODA CVM TEWDWR
HODA CVM IREDAN
HODA CVM KVHYLYN.

Fenton says Martin of Tours conquered the cantref of Cemmaes 1094, and became a Lord-Marcher with Lucas de Hoda or Hood. We are able to illustrate this unique cabinet by means of a reproduction of Mr. T. Mansel Franklen's excellent photograph.

Four early Welsh oak chests: one is dated 1611, and bears adult figures, together with their little son and daughter, each having a quaint representation of crown or coronet.

A fifteenth century Venetian bridal coffer, in silver repoussé iron-work and crimson velvet, which, together with a bridal casket in green velvet and similar ornamentation, were brought from the Isola Bella on the Lago Maggiore in 1874 by Mr. Stepney-Gulston.

Venetian cabinet exquisitely inlaid with cypress-wood and filigree tracery in olive and rosewood, of the early fifteenth century work. Shakespeare, writing in his *Taming of the Shrew* (Act ii, Scene 2), in 1596, where he makes Gremio, while parading his wealth to Baptista, say as a temptation to Katherine:

"First, as you know, my house within the city
Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basins and ewers to lave her dainty hands;
My hangings all of Tyrean tapestry;
In ivory coffers I have stuffed my crowns,
In cypress chests myriads counterpoints,
Costly apparel," etc.

Welsh Hunting Knife (or Hunting Sword).—This old Welsh hunting-knife was inherited by Mr. Stepney-Gulston (together with many other relics) from his great-great-grandmother, who with her younger sister were the last and sole heirs of the family of the Stepneys



THE HODA CUM TEWDWR CABINET
AT DERWYDD.

T. M. FRANKLEN, Photo.

of Llanelly. Their crest of a Talbot's head will be observed as forming one of the gills of the haft. The blade has evidently been part of a sword of greater antiquity, it apparently having been shortened down for its present uses in Elizabethan times.

The Stepney China.—This cabinet of a complete dinner, tea, and coffee service, of over 200 pieces, and bearing the splendidly-illuminated coat of arms of the Stepneys, is of the finest Oriental china, and was made in 1740, and executed in China to the order of the sixth baronet, Sir Thomas Stepney, upon his marriage with Eleanor Lloyd, the great heiress of Derwydd and Danyrallt, his wife's armorial bearings being shown on the escutcheon of pretence. There are several additions to the services, no doubt to supplement breakages, which were made at Lowestoft, and the latter must, of course, date from 1762 and afterwards, and are easily recognisable.

Ancient Quern, or Hand-mill.—The upper mill-stone, or "Rider" (Judges ix, 53), found by Mr. Stepney-Gulston near Beighton, Norfolk, 1859. The lower, or nether mill-stone (Job xii, 24), found by Mr. Stepney-Gulston on Carreg Sawdde, near Llangadock, 1871.

Two Jacobean carved oak chairs, with straight backs, and the Tudor rose displayed in solid oak carving for the seats.

An early Tudor carved oak chair.

An old English eight-legged folding table, in thick oak, fastened together with oaken bolts, in fine preservation; also an old English square high stool. Both similar to examples at Haddon Hall.

Library.—A fine specimen of a very early Jacobean ceiling, in first-rate preservation, pronounced by Mr. Stephen Williams, F.S.A., as being "as fine of its kind as he had ever seen".

Four panels of Lombardo-Venetian tapestry, in excellent preservation, representing hunting scenes of the fifteenth century.

Chapel.—The space now used as an inner hall, and containing the old carved oak staircase, was, previous to the Reformation, the chapel of the mansion, and from the outside can still be seen the ancient arched doorway and a curious "three-light window, with ornamental headings", stated by Mr. Stephen Williams, F.S.A., to be purely "Edwardian", of the thirteenth century period, 1272. During the restorations lately undertaken by Mr. Stepney-Gulston, the base of the projection upon which probably stood the altar was come upon, situated on the east side wall to the left of the entrance.

An antique iron crucifix, with dowel base for fitting into a stand; the Christus upon it is modelled in a sadly emaciated and suffering form.

A fine old carved bishop, wearing the triple crown, and in the act of conferring the blessing, the right hand being raised. This is a rare and curious example of early ecclesiastical carving, and Mr. Stephen W. Williams gives the opinion that it probably formed an ornament in the reredos of the chapel.

Porch.—The entrance formerly on the east side of the banqueting hall is formed of two archways, an inner archway of severe chamfered style, keyless, and in shape parallel to an ellipse of the thir-

teenth century work, similar to the archway of the chapel door; and an outer archway of a later date, namely, 1490. It is, like the other arches, constructed of hard red conglomerate of the old red sandstone formation which is found close by, and is a slightly-pointed four-centred Tudor arch, made out of two large stones, meeting in the centre of the arch; the spandrils are carved with the armorial insignia of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, namely, the raven on one side, and the Tudor rose, in honour of Henry VII, upon the other. Of the inner arch, and also of the chapel doorway, there are many similar examples, notably at Merton College, which is a fine sample of early domestic architecture; and also in several arches in Pictou Castle, Pembroke-shire.

Old Derwydd.—Of the old portion of Derwydd, which has been lately rescued from falling to ruin, Mr. Stephen Williams, F.S.A., is of opinion that most of it is of the twelfth century work, the corbels, string-courses, and batter of the gables strongly supporting the view. It may be noted that the space now occupied by the carriage circle in front of the house was formerly the tournament or tilting-yard, and it was used as lately as 1800 for the purpose of drilling the militia. An old building used as a barracks, besides upwards of forty rooms to the south side of the banqueting hall, were in 1820 pulled down on account of their ruinous condition. The date of the last restoration of Derwydd by the present owner is 1888.

The following objects were dug up during the excavations made in 1888, on the east side of the buildings:

Antler of ten points, at a depth of about 12 ft., found incised in ash and detritus, hardened by oxidisation, pronounced to be, by Mr. E. Laws, a red deer's horn of the Pleistocene or Glacial period.

Iron bullet, $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, at a depth of nearly 17 ft.

A flint "celt", $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Two celts in mountain marble.

Several pieces of Roman pottery and mosaic tesserae and glass. Copper cup of ancient Roman "Libra", 5 in. in diameter; also several bronze fibulae and rings, together with part of a Celtic brass bell.

A formed and hilted spear-head, in indurated grit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

A large flint club, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in., very fine. These two last were found near Londonderry, Ireland.

The King's Room.—In 1210, King John stayed at Derwydd after leaving Carmarthen, on his return from Ireland. He passed through Ystrad Towy on his way to Brecon (see his Itinerary). In 1485, Henry Earl of Richmond (Henry VII), while his main forces were marching through Cardiganshire into England, was entertained at Derwydd by Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., whence they left together for the battle of Bosworth Field. In the King's room is a very fine mantel-piece of the early Jacobean style, and a splendid frieze round the old "pendant" ceiling, ornamented with the armorial bearings of the Princes of South Wales—the ravens of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., the Tudor rose, and many other quarterings. The antique stone archway of the fire-place is fifteenth century early Tudor work.

Sir Rhys ap Thomas's Room.—In 1470, Sir Rhys ap Thomas had just returned from the court of the Duke of Burgundy, where he was brought up, and where he had won his spurs; and, living then principally at Derwydd, he fell under the strong influence of the Abbot of Talley,¹ by whom he was finally persuaded to throw in his lot with the future King Henry VII, by whom in 1505 he was created Knight of the Garter. In Sir Rhys ap Thomas's room is an old mantelpiece of early Jacobean work, in the centre of which is an antique figure representing a primeval Welshman. The ghost of "Gwen" Vaughan is popularly believed to haunt this room, the lady only, it is said, appearing to unmarried men!

Black Letter Book and Goggles: 325 years ago (1892).—This book in black letter of "Ovid, his invective against Ibis" (published in 1577), was the property of Sir Griffith ap Rhys, great-grandson of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G. The Goggles therewith, invented 1557, having been handed down to their present owner, Mr. Stepney-Gulston, never having therefore been out of the possession of a descendant of Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

MS. 1640: MS. book of prayers, written by Dr. Joseph Gulston, D.D., chaplain and almoner to King Charles I. He preached to the King his last sermon on Sunday, November 12, 1648, in Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, before going to the scaffold. (See Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, p. 403.)

Carmen Successioni: Published 1709; this book is bound in leather, with the arms of the Stepneys quartered with those of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., emblazoned in gold on both sides.

Prayer Book.—This magnificent book, bound in crimson, and bearing the Royal Arms emblazoned on both sides, was presented by King George IV to his "friend", Joseph Gulston, Esq., of Ealing Grove. This book belonged to George III, and was printed in the twelfth year of his reign (1772).

Florentine Dagger and Poison Cup.—The dagger is in fine *alto relievo* work of the fifteenth century, exemplifying

"Love and Beauty o'ershadowed by Death."

The poison cup is also of fifteenth century, or, perhaps, earlier, being made of moss-agate, mounted in repoussé gold, with agate basework of the Benevenuto-Cellini school.

Epinochoe; antique Greek glass jug (*Oinochoe*), used for ladling wine from the bowl. Dug up in Oxford, 1865.

Phœnician Oinochoe and Amphoræ (exhumed in 1869).—From the temple of Venus at Paphos (modern Bafa) in the island of

¹ Sir Rhys ap Thomas took as his "lemau" Gwennllian, sister to his friend Robert, Abbot of Talley, and by her he left Margaret Ellen, Ellen the younger, Margaret the younger, Maud, William (settled at Sandy Haven, and one time High Sheriff for Pembroke), David the elder, David the younger, Thomas, and Philip. Sir Rhys was twice married, and left children by five others.

Cyprus. The authority of Jacquemart, Dr. Birch, and Drury Fortnum, with moderate certainty, assign these samples of ancient pottery to different epochs, from 700 B.C. to 150 B.C., the most modern being thus over 2,000 years old. (See *Litchfield*, p. 9, Chaffers, etc.)

Antique wine-bottle, and portion of another. Dug up during excavations at Derwydd. Upon the broken portion is the glass seal or stamp, marked "Lady Stepney, 1780".

Several Greek *Lychnoi* and *Lekuthoi*.—Lamps and oil flasks, which latter were frequently buried or burnt with the dead. Some Egyptian "mummy figures" brought by Mr. A. Stepney-Gulston from the Temple of the Sphinx, 1869.

A Bold Example of Sixteenth Century Carving.—Probably the lintel of a chimney-piece, discovered in the wall of the library upon the removal of old panelling during restoration in 1888, representing the large sun or Tudor rose pattern.

An interesting collection of arms.

A large collection of porcelain and china, consisting of more than a thousand examples of rare early Chinese, Hispano-Moresque, Gubbio, Della Robbia, Sèvres, Dresden, Chelsea, Bow, Swansea, and Nantgarw, besides Pekin and Nankin, Old Spanish, French, and English of every kind.

Oliver Cromwell's Seal, 1653-58.—This seal (five-eighths of an inch in diameter) has engraved upon it the whole of the "Lord's Prayer", and was presented to Mrs. Stepney-Gulston by Mr. John Cromwell Williams, it never till then having left the family.

Angelica Kauffman's Ring.—This ring, which has the famous artist's portrait (bas-relief) in onyx, was presented by Angelica Kauffman personally as a gift of friendship to Joseph Gulston, Esq., of Derwydd, and is pronounced to be the most admirable likeness of the great lady artist extant.

An antique Roman intaglio: Head of Jupiter.

A collection of Heraldic and Signet Seals.

Abyssinian Curios. Portable Altar.—Incised inscription in Amharic on both back and front, which, although examined at the British Museum, have never as yet been translated. This interesting object was brought from Magdala, together with the other relics, by Dr. Rassam, and presented by him to Captain Anderson, step-brother to Mrs. Stepney-Gulston, in June 1867.

Iron Abyssinian Cross.—This relic of early Christian antiquity was held as extremely sacred, and wherever it was set up the place was at once constituted as sanctified for religious ceremony.

Original Letter (and impression of seal) in Amharic, from King Theodore II to Dr. Rassam, with translation attached. The seal itself was presented by Dr. Rassam to the British Museum.

Amharic MS.—Service-book in case. An early copy of the Book of Psalms, which was taken from the dead body of a priest after the battle of Magdala, 1867.

A Pair of Ivory Anklets.—Taken from the body of an Abyssinian

warrior after the battle of Magdala, 1867, together with two relic-holders in fine silver filigree work.

A Sacred Ornament.—Made out of a root, with fleur-de-lis head.

An Oak Casket.—Copy of Eleanor Cross, with carved crosslets of wood. From the Abbey of Blanchland, co. Durham, founded *circa* 1130.

Queen Marie Stuart's Cabinet.—This cabinet, in rosewood, olive wood, and gilded bronze, was the property of the unhappy Queen Marie Stuart of Scotland, and was given by her to Lady Mary Ruthven (who was her "name-daughter"), eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Gowrie, who became in 1579 Countess of Athole. (See Scott's *History of Gowrie*, p. 96.) It has thus descended in the direct line, together with the family honours, to Mr. Stepney-Gulston of Derwydd.

Marie Antoinette's Cabinet.—The unfortunate Queen of Louis XVI, an Archduchess of Austria (daughter to Maria Theresa), was beheaded October 16, 1793. This cabinet of inlaid ivory and tortoise-shell was given to Alan James Gulston of Derwydd by his great-aunt, Miss Eliza Gulston-Stepney, who died 24th November 1857, *æt.* 88, having been born in 1769. She was in Paris during the "Reign of Terror", being then about 24 years of age, when Queen Marie Antoinette was beheaded. Miss Gulston-Stepney received the cabinet as a gift of friendship from one of the Queen's ladies-in-waiting.

Sir Anthony Vandyke's Cabinet, known as "Vandyke's Paint Box".—This *escritoire*, together with several of his paintings, has been handed down in direct line from Sir Anthony Vandyke, Knt., to Mr. Stepney-Gulston, who, through the marriage of Vandyke's only daughter, Justina, to Sir John Stepney, third baronet, is now the senior living representative of Vandyke.

A Large Collection of Oil Paintings.—By Vandyke, Jamieson, Valkenbourg, Stone, Bloomfield, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Opie, R.A., Collings, R.A., Dobson, R.A., Samuel Coates, R.A., West, Larghi, etc., of ancestral and local interest; such as portraits of Sir Anthony Vandyke, Knt., Lady Justina Vandyke, Sir John Stepney, George Stepney (poet and ambassador), Councillor Bevan, Madame Bevan, Dr. Joseph Gulston, D.D., chaplain-almoner to Charles I; Eleanor, only daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Lloyd of Derwydd and Danyrollt; Lord Carbery of Golden Grove; Lady Carbery, ditto; Anne, Duchess of Bolton, their only daughter; Sir Harry Vaughan, Knt., and many others.¹

Amongst other curious and valuable objects too numerous to mention may be named a great quantity of rare MSS., books, snuff-

¹ The carved mantelpiece in the dining-room is interesting on account of the upper portion having been brought, in 1850, from Chepstow. It is dated 1632, although the major portion gives evidence of being of an earlier date. It represents the Garden of Eden, with the Trees of Life and of Knowledge, together with three figures representing the Trinity; the later additions showing Adam and Eve and the Tempter, also the two "Welsh dragons".

boxes, miniatures, articles of vertu, together with many remarkable pieces of furniture.

The following note on Derwydd has been received from Mrs. Dawson:—

"Derwydd was at one time¹ in the possession of the Gwyns, a family who for many generations lived in the neighbourhood of Llandeilo, and intermarried with most of the principal families about them. They claimed direct descent from Griffith ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales, who married Maud, daughter of William de Breos, whose son, Owain ap Gruffydd, is stated by Lewys Dwnn² to have lived at Piodde, in the parish of Llandybie. The sixth in descent from Owain ap Gruffydd was Gwylim ap Gwallter of Is Cennen, to whom Lewys Glyn Cothi addressed a poem, in which he described his residence as being opposite to Dinevor Castle on the other side of the Towy, and applies to him the term 'Gwalch i Henri Dwnn', i.e., 'hawk or hero to Henry Dwnn', from which it would appear that he took some part in the wars under the command of Sir Henry Donne of Kidwelly. He married Joan, daughter of Meredydd Bwl of Cil-y-Bhychen, in Llandybie parish, whose arms were *Argent*, a bull passant *sable*, armed and unguled *argent*. The poet extols both Gwylim and his wife for being charitable and religious.

"Lewys Dwnn gives two pedigrees of the family, who at that time were living at Lletty Cariad, Nant-yr-Arian, in the parish of Llandeilo, and brings them down to William Philip, living 1609, whose wife was Blanch, daughter of John Gwyn of Llaelwedd, and stepdaughter of Sir Gelli Meyrick.

"Their son was John Gwyn William of Derwydd, which estate he acquired by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Rhydh Howell Bedo of Derwydd; but it does not seem to have remained long in the family, and may very probably have been forfeited to the Commonwealth in the Civil Wars, for the Gwyns were ardent Royalists, and sustained heavy losses in the Royal cause. In recognition of their loyalty, and to compensate them for the loss of their property, Charles II, in the year 1670, created a patent place, conferring on Captain Richard Gwyn the office of Receiver of Fire-hearth and Stove duties for the counties of Glamorgan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan.

"In 1702, Queen Anne conferred another patent on Richard and William Gwynne and their heirs, appointing them to the office of Customer of Cardiff and other subordinate posts. This post was worth about seven hundred a year, and remained in the family till the death of Richard Gwyn, who died a bachelor in 1770, and was buried in St. John's Churchyard, Swansea.

"Captain Richard Gwyn's brother, John Gwyn, retained possession of Piodde, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Arthur Wogan, by whom he had a son Arthur, the last of the Gwyns of Piodde, for his two sons, Richard and Thomas, both died

¹ Apparently only during the latter portion of a single generation.

² Meyrick's edition of 1846, vol. i, pp. 185, 197, 232.

at Oxford. His youngest daughter Jane married Charles Phillippa of Llandybie, and had an only daughter, who married John Vaughan of Golden Grove. The arms of the Gwyns are thus described in an old manuscript:—

“‘Hee beareth *Gules* a Lyon Rampant or, Langued armed and membred of ye first within a Border engrailed of the second.’”

“Among other relics of the Gwyn family still extant are some MS. pedigrees, the two patents of Charles II, of Queen Anne, a book of Hours belonging to Elizabeth, wife of Captain Richard Gwyn, a series of letters written by the same lady from Swansea in the year 1677 to her husband, who was then in London, and a curious gold trinket of highly-finished workmanship, said to have been Henry VIII's first present to Anne Boleyn. According to a tradition handed down in the family, it was given by Anne Boleyn, shortly before her execution, to the captain of the guard, who was an ancestor of the Gwyns, with the remark that ‘a serpent it was, and a serpent it had proved to her’.

“All these things are now in the possession of Canon Bevan of Hay, the present representative of the family.”

The Pant-y-llyn Bone Caves.—Mr. Alan Stepney-Gulston conducted the party to the limestone quarry near Derwydd, where the bone caves were discovered, and there delivered the following very interesting address:—

“A Paper on the Craig Derwyddon Bone Caves (near Pant-y-llyn, Llandybie, Carmarthenshire). Read upon the spot on 11th August 1892, by Alan Stepney-Gulston of Derwydd.

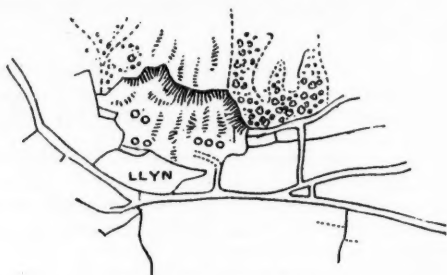
“GENTLEMEN,—I will at once point out the position of the great Craig Derwyddon (Pant-y-llyn) bone cave as it existed before it was almost entirely quarried away, and when this huge cliff of mountain limestone, known by its ancient and significant name of Craig Derwyddon, was still intact.

“‘The fitting domain of the archæologist, his true and proper field of research’, says Sir Archibald Geikie, ‘is the history of man upon the globe’; and here we are brought face to face with one of those, perhaps, neolithic bone caves, which help us to evolve the history of prehistoric man.

“You will observe that where we are now standing, looking towards the north-east, we are on the brink of what is known as ‘the great fault’ in the limestone stratum of these parts, and which was specially noticed in the geological survey made by Sir Henry de la Beche in 1831, and again in 1845; and running in a loop-like form from the smaller cavern, which you see on the south-east side, this great bone cave continued across the spot on which we are now standing, and just under the outer fold of the mass of rock forming, as it were, the wall of ‘the great fault’; thence it ran in a north-westerly direction, and bifurcated twice as it rose under the

upheaval of the strata towards the north, and we are still able to examine those portions which remain of the caves on the face of Craig Derwyddon.

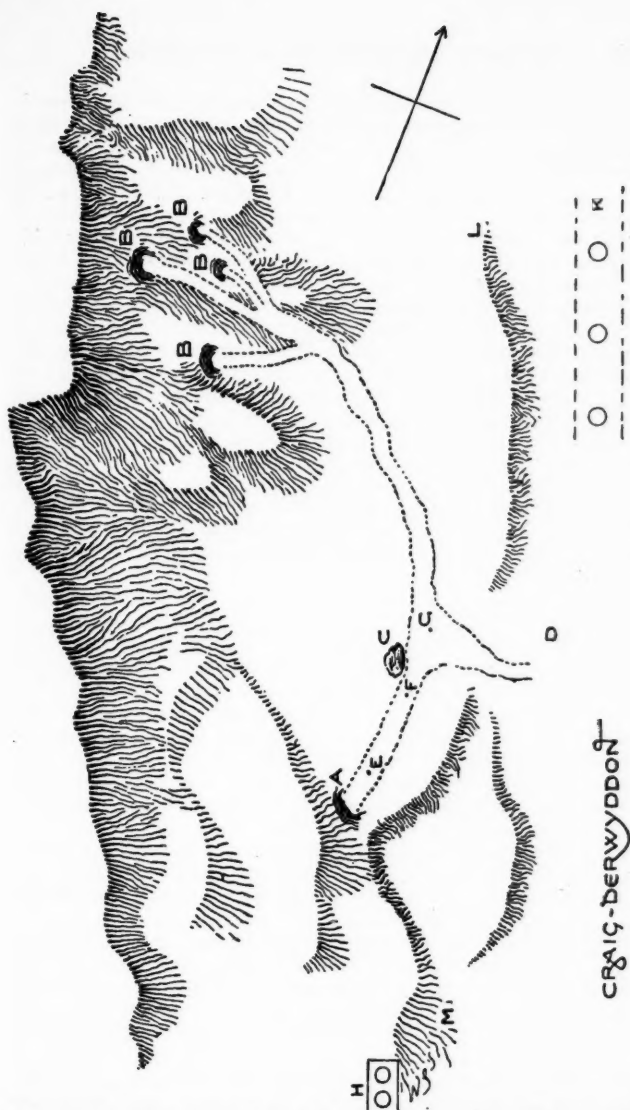
"I have, through the kindness of my neighbour, Mr. Southern of Pant-yr-odin, been able to examine the whole correspondence and papers compiled by the late Professor Rolleston, who in the year 1878 visited these caves, and collected all the information then procurable, and he thus speaks of these prehistoric remains:—'Many years ago, in fact, in the month of August 1813, ten or eleven skeletons were found in a cave near Llandybie. One skull from the 'find' we have in the Oxford University Museum. It is filled with crystalline loaf-sugar-like stalagmite, which has, of course, preserved it in its original outlines. . . . This skull was carried off by the Lord Dynevor of the time being, and by him was transferred to the hands of Dean Buckland, and so into our Museum. . . . The rest of the human bones, together with the bones of elk and wild boar, were reinterred in a pit dug for their reception close by; the site of this pit I hope to identify.' Professor Rolleston subsequently questioned several old men who had been working the quarry at the time of the 'find', but was then unable to come to any accurate conclusions. I have, however, by careful investigation, been able to trace the exact position of this ancient sepulchre.



Pant-y-Llyn Bone Caves.

"This piece of the 'living' rock which you see here still standing was, it seems, left as a mark of the whereabouts of the actual site. The vault itself, lying to the north side, was entered by a lateral opening some 30 ft. in length, which had become so entirely blocked up (whether through the silting-up action of time, or, perhaps, through the direct action of those who chose this solemn retreat as a sepulchre, must remain a matter of speculation) that the workmen were not aware of even the existence of the cave until they broke into it from above in the ordinary course of their workings.

"A somewhat inaccurate account of the 'find' was published in the *Cambrian* newspaper of the 14th August 1813, and it was then reproduced, together with a supposed plan of the vault, in Dillwyn's



A. Entrance to existing South Cave. B, B, B, R. Present entrances to Caves on the face of Craig Derwyddon. C. Portion of "living" rock said to have been left to mark the spot of sepulture. D. Choked up entrance in which teeth and bones of mammalia were found. E. Spot where some of the bones (Sept. 7, 1892) are buried. F. Position of the two larger skulls (discovered 1815). G. Ovale rim of spot where the ten skulls (discovered 1815). H. Position of lime kilns built in 1825. I. Kilns existing in 1815. J. Plexus, or face of the great "fault" in the limestone formation. M. Spot where some of the bones (11 Aug. 1892) are buried beneath a deep "Talus".

Contributions to a History of Swansea, p. 52, and by further research I have ascertained that that part of the cavern, which had been used for sepulture, and which was entered from the north side, seems to have admeasured from 16 to 17 ft. in length, by 12 to 13 ft. in width, and was of an ovate form, the irregular vaultings of the roof averaging about 4 ft. high in the centre.

"There were twelve skeletons in all, the first seven lying with their feet towards the entrance, and their heads towards the west; in juxtaposition were three other skeletons, placed transversely, with their heads lying towards the south; and, lastly, at a point about 10 yards further, into that part of the cave that extended towards the south, were two other skeletons of great size, lying also with their heads towards the south. It is remarkable that they all lay with their faces turned upward, and with the heads brought slightly forward on to their breasts, the skulls in every case resting upon a solid ledge of rock some six inches higher than the level plane upon which the rest of the skeleton lay, and the arms extending flat down each side of the body, which was laid straight out and face upwards, the whole of the floor being covered by what is described as fine sand, one of the skeletons only having been subjected to the incrustation of the stalagmite referred to by Professor Rolleston.

"It now only remains for me to tell you what is probably the true story of what has become of these precious prehistoric relics.

"1st. One skull, already mentioned, was taken by the third Baron Dynevor, and given by him to Dean Buckland, by whom it was finally deposited in the museum at Oxford.

"2nd. Several others of the skulls were taken away by a gentleman of the name of Wrey, then living at a place called Thornhill, some four miles distant, which place was sold in 1880 by a Miss Fosset, when all traces of the skulls were lost sight of, a huge stalactite only being still to be seen as an ornament upon the lawn there.

"3rd. A portion of the bones, together with the stalagmite found there, were burned in an old lime-kiln which pre-existed on the site of the present kiln, now marked with a stone, showing the date of 1823, namely, ten years later than the 'find'.

"4th. The whole of the remainder of the bones, I am told, both of the human remains and also of the elk horns and teeth of the wild boar, which latter were only found amongst the *débris* which stopped up the mouth of the cave, were thrown away, and were gradually covered up by the 'talus' or 'spoil' from the quarry.

"I have also been informed that certain 'copper' utensils were known to have been found, together with the skeletons, and I have great hopes, should this prove to be a fact, that one or more of them may yet be recoverable.

"All the skulls are described as being exceedingly large, and there exists a tradition that, at the time of their exhumation, the hat of the largest-headed bystander proved, upon trial, to be too small for the smallest of the ancient skulls.

"A rumour was set afloat at the time of the 'find', and which also found its way into Dillwyn's *History*, he having copied it from the *Cambrian* newspaper of the day, that the bones (or some of them) were reinterred in the churchyard at Llandeilo; this, however, seems to be entirely mythical, and, I am positively informed, was set going by the quarry people, partly through a superstitious fear, and partly lest the bones should again be disturbed by the numerous visitors, who for a long while continued to enquire about them.

"I may add that the spot where the remaining portion of the bones and horns were shot is situated about ten yards to the north of the two kilns before mentioned, and the superincumbent mass of the 'talus' subsequently shot over the same spot would prove exceedingly costly to remove; and it is a question (as says Professor Rolleston), with regard to the digging away of this 'talus', whether anyone could be found sufficiently enthusiastic to risk some £500 in a doubtful scientific investigation."

"*Memo.*, 7th September 1892.—Since the reading of the above I have received further information from an old man who was working in the quarry, and actually was present at the 'find', and by his direction, together with the help of his son, a spot some ten yards north of the mouth of the lower or southern portion of the cave, still extant, has been identified as the place where a number of the bones, together with some of the stalagmite found upon them, were reinterred, and which it may be possible to have examined.—A. S.-G."

Mr. Edward Laws thought they ought to be very grateful to Mr. Stepney-Gulston, who, if he had not succeeded in digging out the remainder of the bones, had at any rate succeeded in digging out some of the old papers connected with the discovery. It was from his (the speaker's) house that Professor Rolleston started in quest of the bones, and the latter thought it was a most important discovery, and his old friend, Professor Rolleston, would, at the time, talk of nothing else.

Mr. Stepney-Gulston pointed out that on the opposite side of the gap in the ridge the noted cave of Owain Law Goch was to be found. Near the Pant-y-llyn bone caves is a place called Craig Derwyddon, and close by is the scene of the exploits of Owain Law Goch, a character who appears to have absorbed some of the features of Arthurian romance. A cave in the locality bears Owain's name.

Llandybie Parish Church.—Here the Rev. David Davies, the Vicar, read the following paper on his church:—

"This church is dedicated to Tybie, daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog. She suffered martyrdom about the middle of the fifth century, on the spot where the church now stands. Tybie and her sister Heian, who is the patron saint of a church in the adjoining

Pedigree showing the Direct Descent of ALAN STEFNEY-GULSTON of Derwydd, Esq., from SIR RHYS AP THOMAS, K.G

SIR RHYS AP THOMAS, K.G., created Knight of the Garter = Mabel (Mabli), also called Eva, dau and heiress to Henry by Henry VII, 1505. D. 1525, æt. seventy-six
ap Gwilym

Sir Griffith Rhys, K.C.B. to Prince Arthur = Katherine, dau. of Sir John St. John of Bletshe, Kt.
B. circa 1479. D. v. p.

Rhys Gruffeth of Carew Castle. = (as her second husband) Lady Katherin, dau. to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; she was aunt to Ann Boleyn
B. circa 1508. Beheaded 1531

Griffith Rhys of Newton (Dynevor) = Eleanor, dau. of Sir Thomas Jones, Kt., of Abermarles, by his wife, Mary Perrott, née Berkeley "de Thonbury", co. Carmarthen
D. circa 1584

Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove. = Mary Rhys (or Rice), second dau. and third child of Gruffith Rhys of Newton
D. 1597

Richard Vaughan, = Eleanor, dau. of James ap Rudderch of Hawkesbrooke, county living 1641 (see note A)
of Carmarthen

John Vaughan of Derllys, Esq. = Rachel, dau. of Sir Henry Vaughan, Kt., of Derwydd in the county of Carmarthen

John Vaughan (heir to his brother Richard) = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Thomas of Panthenry, Esq. of Derwydd and Derllys

Thomas Lloyd (her first husband), third son of = Elizabeth Vaughan (her second husband was her kinsman, Thomas Lloyd of Danyralte, Esq. John Vaughan, son of Richard Vaughan of Shenfield, and

Terraced in Carmarthenshire, Esq., who succeeded to the Golden Grove estates under the will of his cousin, Ann Duchess of Bolton, whose son, Richard Vaughan, and grandson together left the above estates by will to John Campbell of Stackpole, who subsequently became first Baron Cawdor

Sir Thomas Stepney, sixth Baronet, of Llanelly = Eleanor Elizabeth Lloyd of Derwydd and Danyralt in the county of Carmarthen
(see note B)

Joseph Gulston, Esq., M.P. 1779, = Elizabetha Bridgetta Stepney, eldest dau., and *cœheir* to her father, and *sole* heir to her mother of Ealing Grove and Knowle, Dorset

Joseph Gulston of Derwydd, etc. = Susanna, dau. of the Rev. James Woodham

Joseph Gulston of Derwydd, etc. = Anna Maria Knowles. Her father, the Rev. James Knowles, was a claimant in the case of the Earldom of Banbury

Alan James Gulston of Derwydd, Esq., etc. = Augusta Catherine Giveen

Alan Stepney-Gulston of Derwydd, living 1892, = Agnes Margaret Anderson, living 1892

Note A.—As far as point A is given in the "Golden Grove Pedigree Parchment Roll", being the pedigree of the Vaughans, Earls of Carbery, dated 1641. Drawn out by Geo. Owen, Esq., "Yorke Herald", by whom it is signed, and is countersigned by Thomas Thompson, Esq., Lancaster Herald, 1641; Sir John Borough, Kt., Garter Principall Kinge of Armes, 1641; Sir Edw. Walker, Kt., Garter, 1664; Sir Henry St. George, Norroy "Kinge of Armes", 1641; Jo. Philipott, Esq., Somerset Herald, 1641, and "Register to the Office of Armes and the aforesaid Yorke Herald".

Note B.—As far as this point is given upon the "extra" sheet of the above pedigree.
The "Golden Grove Pedigree Roll" is 19 ft. long by 5 ft. wide, upon parchment, splendidly illuminated, and fully emblazoned in the most sumptuous manner.

parish of Llanarthney, are supposed to have lived at a place now called Gellyfrynon, a corruption of Gellyforwynion, *i.e.*, the Virgin's Grove, at present a farmhouse about a quarter of a mile from the village, near which there is a well, known as Ffynnon Tybie. The church was restored in the years 1856-7, the work being carried out by Mr. J. Harries, Llandeilo, from plans and specifications received from the late Sir Gilbert Scott; and restoration of the tower commenced last year, and was completed in the spring of this year under the superintendence of Mr. Ewan Christian. In the tower there is one peculiarity worthy of notice, namely, the absence of a door or entrance from the west, such as is to be found in towers of similar construction. This seems to point to the fact that the tower was built as a place of refuge and defence, and was adapted for military purposes.

"In the belfry there are three bells, two of which have lately been recast; these bore the date of 1681. There is one there now with the following inscription and date:—

'James Howell, Vicar.

'David Hugh,

'William Griffiths, } Churchwardens.

'1681.'

"One of the two recast bore the same date, and a Latin inscription, namely:

'Vivat Rex, et floreat Grex.'

"The earliest date to be found in the parish registers is 1695.

"There are several interesting mural tablets and monuments in the church, the earliest being one on the south side near the vestry door: 'In memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Owen Brigstocke of Llechdonny, in the county of Carmarthen, and daughter of David Llwyd of Castle Howell, in the county of Cardigan, who departed this life ye 3rd day of February 1667.'

"In the chancel on the north side are monuments erected in memory of the Vaughans and Stepneys of Derwydd, and members of the families of Dyffryn and Aberlash, and near the west porch tablets in memory of the Du Buissons of Glynhir.

"Close to the Communion rails there is an elegant monument 'In memory of Sir Henry Vaughan of Derwydd, Knight-Colonel to his late Majesty Charles the 1st, who died a Member of Parliament ye 6th day of December 1676.'

"The Vaughans were warm Royalists, and consequently both Sir Henry Vaughan and his kinsman, the Earl of Carberry, were pursued by Oliver Cromwell, who, on going to Golden Grove in search of the Earl, sent a detachment to Derwydd with the view of entrapping Sir Harry. The two, however, escaped, and Cromwell succeeded only in capturing a good dinner with Lady Carbery, whose brilliant wit and beauty so influenced him that eventually both the Earl of Carberry and Sir Henry Vaughan were included in the general

pardon, and thus saved their estates from confiscation. According to tradition, Oliver Cromwell and his soldiers remained for a night at Plas in the village when on his way from Golden Grove, after passing through Derwydd to Carreg-Cennen Castle.

"I would invite your attention to the pillar which supports the chancel and chapel arches, as possessing features of interest, and also to the old font now in the tower."

Llwyn Beddau.—Here the party halted a few minutes to inspect a sepulchral cist, about 4 ft. square, formed of large stones set on edge, the cover being gone. This is now the sole survivor of seventy others stated to have formerly existed on the same spot. Mr. A. Stepney-Gulston remembers to have seen at least seventeen of them.

*Castell Carreg Cennen.*¹—Castell Carreg Cennen, although its ruins are not anything like so extensive as Kidwelly, or even Dynevor, is yet more imposing than either on account of the romantic position it occupies on the summit of a steep limestone crag, rising abruptly from the River Cennen, which flows at its foot on the south side. The distant view, as one approaches it up the valley of the Cennen from the west, is so striking and peculiar that it is difficult to believe that one is living in the world of sober fact, and not face to face with the enchanter's castle of a mediæval romance. Before the days of artillery the stronghold must have been almost impregnable, and its position, overlooking a wide stretch of country, would make it very useful as a watch-tower for the district. The plan is, roughly speaking, a square of about 100 ft. each side. The main entrance is on the north, and is flanked by two towers with octagonal ends. There are other towers at the angles, and a small projecting one on the east side, containing the chapel. The approach to the castle is from the north. On the south the limestone cliff is almost perpendicular, rising to a height of more than 300 ft. above the Cennen. The ground on the two remaining sides (the east and the west) is less precipitous, but still so steep and rough as to form an admirable defence. There are hardly any architectural details now remaining. The little trefoil ornament on the springing of the arch of the principal gateway is worthy of notice. The same thing occurs at St. Quentin's Castle, near Cowbridge, which is no doubt of the same period. It is difficult to assign a date to Castell Carreg Cennen. Roman coins have been found within the enclosed area, and some wild enthusiasts did not hesitate to put down the masonry of the lower part of the walls—which is different from the rest, and better built—as Roman. A more probable view is that it was constructed by the De Londres, Lords of Kidwelly, as an outpost to the larger fortress, in the twelfth century, and was further strengthened

¹ See papers by Archdeacon John Williams in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. iii, p. 335, and by Rev. H. Longueville Jones in 3rd Ser., vol. iv, p. 10.

in Edwardian times. The castle was given by Henry VII to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, and eventually came into the hands of the Earls of Cawdor through the Vaughans of Golden Grove.

One of the most interesting features of Castell Carreg Cennen is the remarkable covered way, which leads from a small opening in the south curtain wall down to what is supposed to be a well right in the heart of the limestone rock on which the fortress stands. The first portion of the passage is artificially constructed against the side of the cliff, and descends at a considerable angle in an easterly direction, the wall being loopholed at intervals to admit the light. The roof of the passage is of triangular section near the top, but like a penthouse-roof lower down. The bottom and inner sides of the passage are formed by the solid rock, the roof and outer side being artificial. At the bottom of the descent is a short flight of steps turning sharp round to the left, and leading into a natural tunnel in the limestone, extending for perhaps a hundred yards inwards from the face of the cliff. This tunnel terminates in a perpendicular shaft 6 ft. deep, now perfectly dry; near it is a very poor spring of dirty water, into which visitors, especially ladies, make a point of dropping bent pins, not forgetting mentally to wish for some long-cherished object of desire.

Cwrt Bryn-y-Beirdd.¹—The last place visited was Cwrt Bryn-y-Beirdd, an ancient Welsh mansion, now converted into a farmhouse, situated a mile south of Castell Carreg Cennen, on the opposite side of the valley. This portion of the excursion had to be accomplished on foot, as there is only a pathway leading to it in this direction, and the descent down one side of the valley and up the other is very trying, even to pedestrians. Cwrt Bryn-y-Beirdd is pronounced by Professor Babington to be "one of the most interesting specimens in existence of a gentleman's house" of the time of Edward II. It contains many architectural details of the Decorated period, including an old fire-place with angle brackets at each side, in one of the upper rooms, and several cusped and pointed windows. Since the previous visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association to this spot in 1855 many ancient features have disappeared, which is much to be regretted.

FRIDAY, 12TH.—EXCURSION NO. 4.

Route.—Carriages left the Cawdor Arms Hotel at 9 A.M. for Carn Goch (4 miles north-east), and Llangadock (8 miles north-east).

Thence the party were conveyed by train to Llandoverly (12 miles north-east), returning also by train to Llandeilo (total distance by road 9 miles, and by rail 12 miles.) Llangadock, dep. 1.55 P.M.;

¹ See paper by Rev. H. Longueville Jones in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. iv, p. 195.

Llandovery, arr. 2.8 P.M.; Llandovery, dep. 5.5 P.M.; Llandeilo, arr. 5.27 P.M.

On the outward journey stops were made at Carn Goch, British fortress (4 miles north-east); Castell Meuric, earthwork ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Llangadock); Llangadock Church (8 miles north-east); Llandovery Church and Castle (12 miles north-east); Llanfair-ar-Bryn Church and Roman Station ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Llandovery); and Llandingat Church and Vicar Pritchard's house ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Llandovery).

There were no stops on the return journey.

Carn Goch.¹—After a stiff climb the antiquaries found themselves within the walls of cyclopean masonry—the great prehistoric Carmarthenshire fortress of Carn Goch. The camp has already been described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. In extent it takes in about fifteen acres, being in length nearly 2,000 ft., and in breadth 580 ft. The walls of dry masonry are about 16 ft. high, and are excellently preserved. They are of enormous thickness, and have a number of small chambers, which were evidently used as habitations and storehouses. Nearly in the centre of the camp is a fine pool, an exceptional circumstance that must have made Carn Goch a fortress of great importance, as the supply of water in these prehistoric camps is usually defective. The entrances were arranged in the same manner as at the similar fortress of Tre'r Ceiri, in Carnarvonshire, by long avenues of walling thrown out so as to prevent the enemy from approaching in large numbers. The company having assembled, Mr. Edward Laws, the author of *Little England Beyond Wales*, read the following paper:—"He had, he said, undertaken to describe a city, for such Carn Goch must have been, but he had had no archives to refer to, nor had its secrets ever been laid bare with pickaxe and shovel. We were quite safe in calling these encampments prehistoric, for history they have none. We were also quite safe in declaring that at some period a people using stone cutlery sheltered within these walls, for he had found lying on the surface of the stones a flint chip (which he now exhibited), showing undoubted evidence of human manipulation, and which might either have been a point for a javelin or have been used for scraping purposes. Stone implements were naturally connected with the very ancient people whom ethnologists have christened Neolithic, or new stone folks, in contradistinction to the Paleolithic, or old stone men, with the latter of whom they had now nothing to do. The new stone people were a small race with a narrow head, absolutely ignorant of metals, using sharpened stone and bone for the purpose of cutting, boring, and scraping. They had no wheel-turned pottery, but were clever in making it by hand. They buried their dead, putting with them such articles as were dear to the deceased. He had had some experience in exploring the camps of this people. He had found that

¹ See paper by Archdeacon John Williams in *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. iv, p. 262.

usually (in West Wales, at all events) they selected a site already fortified by Nature, and supplemented its natural strength by a simple but effective arrangement of bank and ditch where there was a depth of soil, or of loose stone walls where they would answer the purpose better. These enclosures were generally very small, exposed to all the winds of heaven, and scarcely ever supplied with water. The conclusion he drew was that they were not dwelling-places, but refuges for a sparse population who lived in the valleys below, and that when danger appeared the braves of the tribe hurried their women, children, long-faced oxen, hairy little sheep, and great long-legged pigs into these little camps, where they made a stand until relieved by their neighbours. These circumstances were all opposed to the arrangements on Carnedd Coch. There they had an excellent water-supply, gigantic works, which proved the co-operation of a very considerable population, and engineering of a very different order from the little cliff castles. The inhabitants probably lived with their flocks and herds within the walls. Notwithstanding the finding of the little flint chip he thought they must give up the Neolithic people. Next in order of time came a big, sturdy, round-headed folk, differing very much from the Neolithic people, carrying in hand a bronze tomahawk for fighting purposes, but still using stone for common implements. They burned their dead, and smashed such chattels as they placed by the ashes, apparently with the notion that they thus made ghosts of them, and enabled them to go to ghost-land with their spectral owner. They also invented, or at all events introduced, the potter's wheel. Now, the pottery which usually went by the name of the Bronze Age ware, consisted of badly-burned decorated urns, which were apparently actually baked in the funeral pyre. Besides these, he had also found a common rough potsherd, wheel turned and fairly well baked, in association with bronze remains, and a fragment which he had picked up between the camps seemed to be of that nature. Taking into consideration the flint chip and this bit of rough pottery, he was inclined to say that the walls of Carn Goch were put together by the people who used bronze axes, and afterwards bronze swords, spears, etc. The Neolithic people might have had a settlement here also, but he did not think the existing walls were constructed by them.

"Still, the whole erection might be later, for periods over-lapped each other; for instance, the last use of stones for warlike purposes in Wales of which he had found record took place only 244 years ago, when Oliver Cromwell was beleaguering Pembroke Castle in 1648. The ship carrying his cannon-balls sank at Sharpness Point, so masons were set to make him limestone cannon balls, with which he bombarded the town. Succeeding generations had dwelt on Carn Goch, and he should not be at all surprised, if they dug within its walls, to find Roman remains turned up, seeing the many relics of that people which still exist in the neighbourhood. The fortification closely resembled certain camps in North Wales, and was exceeded in size by some of them, but it was the largest in the

southern counties. One like it existed on Strumble Head, in Pembrokeshire, but that was inferior to the Carmarthenshire Camp. Were he to dig within the walls of Carn Goch he would clean out the pond that was within them and the interior of the oval inclosure, the curious circular spaces in the walls, and examine the cairn. But all this should be done most carefully by skilled hands, for the man who destroyed relics of the past to gratify a senseless curiosity was guilty of a crime little short of sacrilege."

Castell Meurig.—At a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Llangadock, on the east side of the highroad, is a fine earthwork, consisting of a moated mound with a base-court extending from the foot in horse-shoe shape on its outward faces. Traces of masonry have been found on the mound. This earthwork seems to belong to the same class as those at Talley and Twrla, already visited during the excursions. The Rev. C. Chidlow promises a more detailed account of Castell Meurig in a future number of the *Journal*.

Llangadock.—Here the party was supplied with luncheon, and afterwards inspected Mr. Meurig Lloyd's excellent collection of local antiquities, and several ancient documents exhibited by Mrs. Thursby Pelham of Abermarlais. Amongst the most precious possessions of Mr. Meurig Lloyd is a small silver handbell, believed to have belonged to the unfortunate Charles I. Mrs. Thursby Pelham showed a Roman gold ring, set with an intaglio, found at Abermarlais, and another ring with a portrait of Henry VIII. The Association owes a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Thursby Pelham for kindly allowing Mr. Edward Owen to transcribe several documents which were exhibited on this occasion, and will be published subsequently in the *Journal*.

The only building of any antiquarian interest at Llangadock is the church dedicated to St. Cadock. It is of the usual Carmarthenshire type, and presents no features deserving of special notice. A stone built into the south wall of the exterior of the tower, measuring 1 ft. 2 ins. long by 9 ins. high, bears the inscription,

DI. MT. I
M. 1694
EI. IW.

and on the side now concealed from view is an early form of cross within a circle, having the ends of the arms of the cross like a trident, and small circles between the arms. The bell at Llangadock Church is inscribed

THOS. PROTHERO, M.A., VICAR.
W (bell) E 1738.

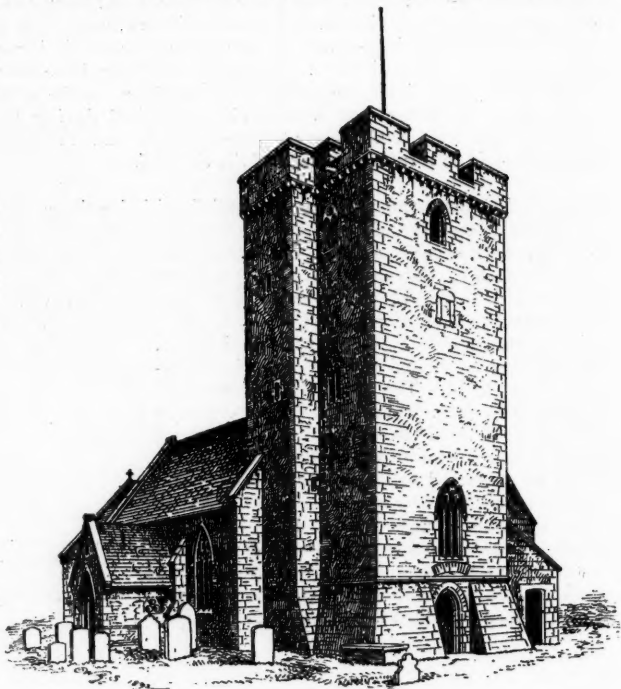
Mr. Alan Stepney-Gulston has been good enough to supply the above information.



Roman Intaglio Ring
found at Abermar-
lais.

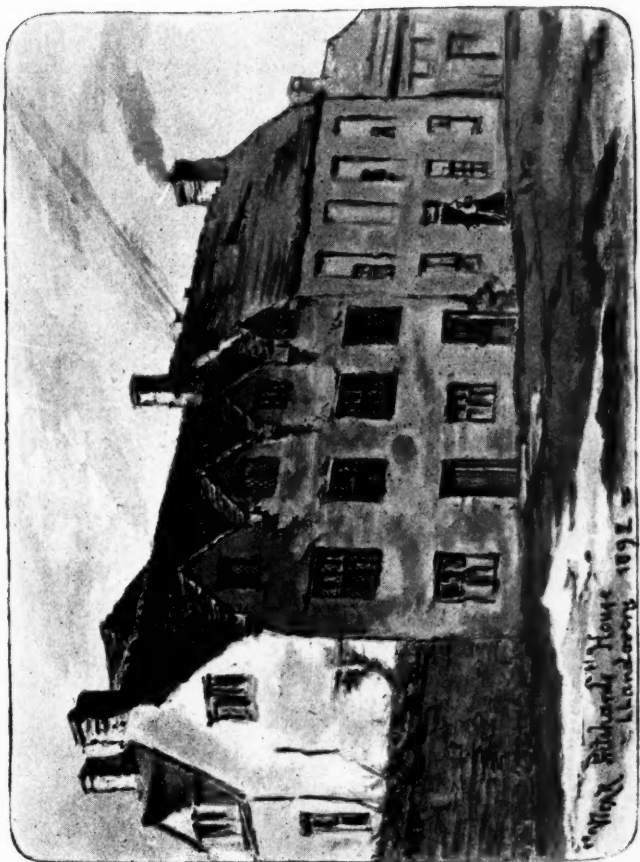
The situation of Llangadock close to the junction of the River Sawdde with the Towy is a pleasant one, and there is a fine village green on the south side. There is a bridge over the Towy a mile west of Llangadock and Abermarlais; the residence of Thursby Pelham, Esq., is just beyond.

Llandovery.—The town of Llandovery is situated midway between the two ancient churches of Llandingat and Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, the



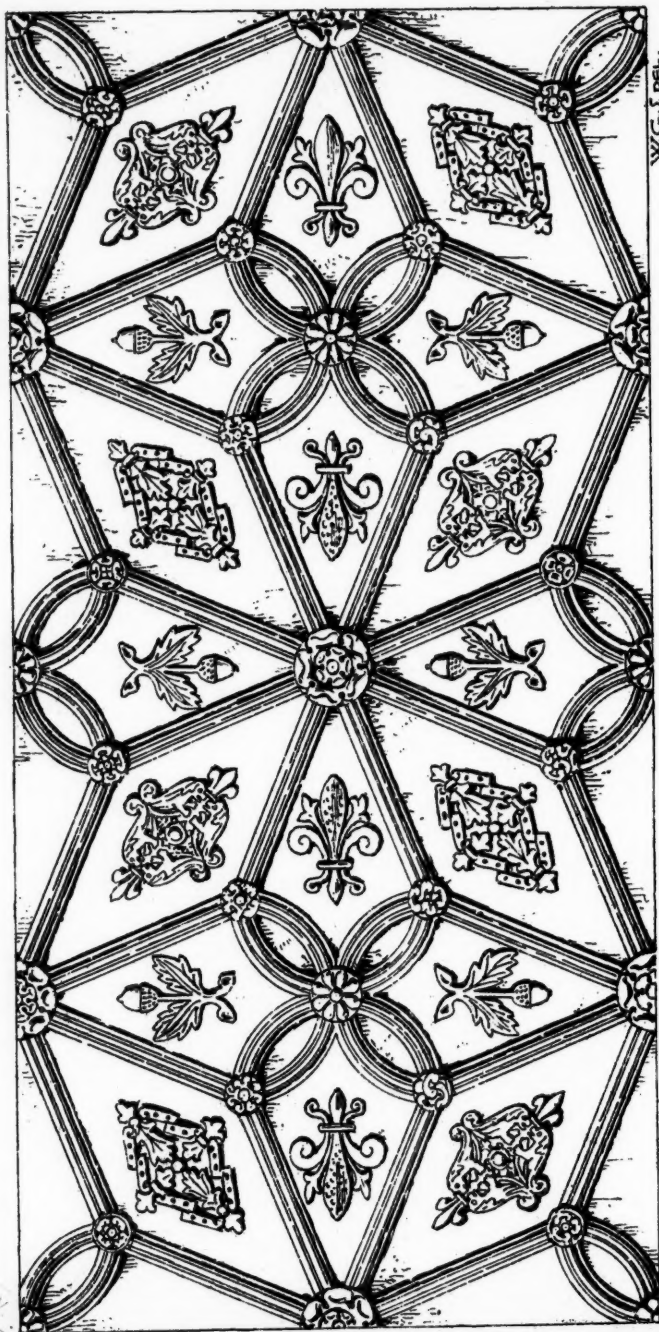
Llandingat Church.

former being half-a-mile to the southward, and the latter almost the same distance to the northward. Llandingat Church possesses more features of interest than is usual in the Carmarthenshire ecclesiastical structures, and these were ably explained by Mr. Stephen Williams, F.S.A. The tower here illustrated, from a sketch made by Mr. Worthington Smith, is one of the best in the district. The churchyard of Llandingat must always be a sacred spot for



VICAR PRITCHARD'S HOUSE, LLANDOVERY.

UNIV.
OF
MICH.



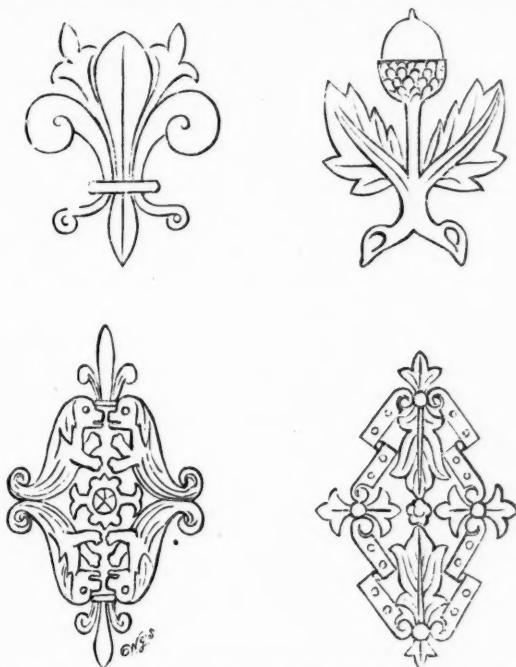
PART OF PLASTER CEILING IN VICAR PRITCHARD'S HOUSE.

archæologists, as containing the grave of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, the great Egyptologist (born 1797, and died 1875).

Llanfair-ar-y-bryn Church has a tower with some curious gargoyles.

Vicar Pritchard's house was visited on this occasion, in regard to which Mr. A. Stepney-Gulston supplies the following note:—

"John Bulmer, the editor of *Beauties of the Vicar of Llandovery*, or, *Light from the Welshman's Candle*, in his preface to these poems



Details of Ornament on Plaster-Ceiling in Vicar Pritchard's House, Llandovery.

quotes from Malkin, who, speaking in 1804 of his visit to Llandovery, and of the inquiries he made there respecting Vicar Pritchard (*Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography of South Wales*, p. 579), tells us that the Vicar was born at Llandovery about 1575, and that he died in 1644, having obtained the vicarage of Llandovery in 1602; and that 'he was interred in the place of his nativity, though his grave cannot now be distinguished'. Bulmer says, 'The house which was the Vicarage in Rees Pritchard's time is in a dilapidated

condition, and is converted into a granary, or to some other use of that kind. It wears the appearance of something bordering on magnificence, very unlike the character of the Welsh parsonages in general.'

"I may add that the old Llandovery folk in the neighbourhood even now speak of it as 'The Palace'."

Obituary.

PROFESSOR J. O. WESTWOOD.

By the death of Professor Westwood, Hope Professor of Zoology, Oxford loses one of her most distinguished members. Born at Sheffield in 1805, John Obadiah Westwood completed his eighty-seventh year on the 22nd of December last. He received his early education at the Friends' School in his native town, and to these youthful Quaker impressions may in part be attributed his well known antipathy to anything savouring of clericalism. His family subsequently moved to Lichfield, and later still to Chelsea.

In due course he was articled to a firm of London solicitors, and such was his ability, that shortly after he was "admitted" he was offered a partnership in the firm, which he accepted. But although a man of very keen perception, possessed of a remarkable faculty for weighing evidence, and with considerable aptitude for business, the dry bones of the law failed to permanently attract him, and happily for Oxford, happily for science, he began more and more to devote himself to those studies which have since made his name so famous. His various gifts and his remarkable ability may be most easily estimated by considering how divergent were the branches of research in which he was equally distinguished. It would appear at first sight impossible that a single man could be one of the greatest living authorities on Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval MSS. and art, and at the same time the leading entomologist of the day; and yet Westwood was not only the author of such monumental works as *Palæographia Sacra Pictoria*, *Lapidarium Walliæ*, the *Catalogue of the Fictile Ivories in the South Kensington Museum*, and *Facsimiles of the Miniatures and Ornaments of Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS.*, but also of numerous entomological works, one of which, *The Introduction to Entomology*, is known in Germany as the Entomologist's Bible. As an artist he was entirely self-taught; but notwithstanding this, he possessed an extraordinarily facile brush, and could portray with absolute correctness either the peculiarities of an entomological specimen, or the minutæ of a rare illumination. On the Continent he was probably better known than any contemporary Oxford man, except, perhaps, Dean Liddell, late Dean of Christ Church.

In the course of his scientific researches he became acquainted with, and soon won the friendship of, the late Mr. Hope, who presented his valuable collection to the University, and subsequently, in 1861, made Westwood the first Hope Professor. In 1858 the University conferred the degree of Honorary M.A. on Mr. Westwood, who was at that time Keeper of the Hope Collections, and in

1880 he was elected Honorary Fellow of Magdalen College. He received the Royal Society's Gold Medal for entomological research, was Fellow of the Linnæan Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and was Honorary and Corresponding Member of many other learned institutions both at home and abroad. But there was not one of his numerous honours and decorations of which he was more proud than that of the Rose of Brazil, conferred on him by the late Emperor.

There was yet another side to the late Professor's character, which will leave a blank in Oxford society hard to fill: to young and old alike he was a genial host, a ready sympathiser, and a staunch friend. He married, in 1839, Miss Eliza Richardson, who died in 1882; a lady scarcely less accomplished than himself, who accompanied him on all his archæological tours, and to whom he was greatly indebted for assistance in making sketches and rubbings of the inscribed stones to illustrate his *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

Some idea of the extent of the labours of Professor Westwood in the cause of Welsh archæology may be gathered from the number and value of the papers he has contributed to our Journal. Since the Cambrian Archæological Association was founded in 1846, until the present year (a period of very nearly half a century), hardly a volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* has been issued which does not contain one or more learned treatises upon the early inscribed stones of Wales from his pen. The greater part of the information contained in these articles was collected together in the monumental work on the subject with which his name will be for ever associated.

Prof. Westwood used often to attribute his success in the particular branch of archæology which he may be said to have created to the fact that he endeavoured always to concentrate his attention on this one subject, so as to work it out thoroughly; and he used to advise younger men to take up other branches with the same indomitable perseverance. It is only when we lose a man of Prof. Westwood's calibre that we realise how rare it is to find any one endowed with those mental qualities which enable him to strike out a line for himself early in life, and stick to it with such tenacity year after year that before the appointed span of human life is passed he reaches the goal of his ambition.

Until the death of his wife the Professor was a constant attendant at the annual summer Meetings of the Association, where his genial society and the contagious nature of his enthusiasm for anything ancient contributed greatly to the success of these gatherings. It was, perhaps, not altogether a drawback that he was unable to "beat the drum ecclesiastic", as there were generally others present who could do it for him. A good story is told of his having answered upon a memorable occasion, when questioned as to what religious sect he belonged, "Sir, I am an insectarian!"

Prof. Westwood's archæological labours were chiefly confined to the palæography and ornamentation of the early Christian monu-

ments of Wales, and of the Irish and Saxon MSS. When the story of the introduction of Christianity into Great Britain comes to be written from the point of view of art and archæology, the materials he has collected together will form the groundwork of it.

MORRIS CHARLES JONES.

All Welsh antiquaries will learn with deep regret that Mr. Morris Charles Jones, F.S.A., of Gungrog Hall, Welshpool, died on Friday, the 27th of January 1892.

Mr. Jones was born on May 9th, 1819, in Montgomeryshire, and received his education at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Jones, Paterson and Co., Solicitors, of Liverpool, for upwards of forty years.

Mr. Jones retired from practice in 1880, but for a long time previously he had devoted much of his leisure to archæological pursuits. He was elected a F.S.A.Scot., in 1864, and a F.S.A. Lond. in 1870. His chief services to Welsh archæology have been in connection with the Powys-land Club, founded in 1867, and the Powys-land Museum and Library, founded in 1873, in the establishment and carrying on of both of which enterprises he took a leading part. He edited in a very able manner the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, issued by the Powys-land Club, and was the author of numerous antiquarian articles, amongst which may be mentioned "The Abbey of Valle Crucis" and "The Feudal Barons of Powys". Through Mr. Jones's instrumentality the Powys-land Museum and Library was transferred by deed of gift to the town of Welshpool in the Jubilee year, and has since become the Welshpool Free Public Library. Mr. Jones recently collected a sufficient sum of money to enable the whole of the ground plan of Strata Marcella Abbey to be explored under the direction of M. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., the results having been published in the *Transactions of the Powys-land Club*.

It will not be easy to fill the place left vacant by the death of so accomplished an antiquary as Mr. Morris Charles Jones, but it is sincerely to be hoped that his mantle may fall on the shoulders of some one worthy to carry on successfully the enterprises which owe their existence chiefly to his genius and untiring energy.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

ST. PATRICK: HIS LIFE AND TEACHING. By E. J. Newell, M.A., Head Master of Nenth Proprietary School, author of "A Popular History of the Ancient British Church." London: S.P.C.K.

It has been said that "there is no Saint of whom more lives have been written, or fables told, than of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland." Mr. Newell therefore has had no lack of material upon which to work, but he has needed much careful discrimination in the use he made of it; and it is pleasant to record that within the compass of two hundred and thirty small octavo pages he has given us a succinct and handy account of the greatest of the Christian heroes of the Island of the Saints. His method of proceeding he thus explains in the Preface: "I have consulted modern authorities, and have illustrated the customs of St. Patrick's age and Church from all sources at my command, but have based my narration of his life and conception of his character upon his own writings and upon ancient records." Under the former head he expresses his special obligations to the late Rev. Dr. Todd's *St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland*, Dr. Whitley Stokes' edition of *The Tripartite Life of Patrick*, and to Haddan and Stubbs' *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*; and under the latter, the Saint's own "Confession" and his "Epistle to the Subjects of Coroticus", and to the two Lives written respectively by Muirchu, c. 680, and Tirechan, c. 656. But among the many authorities quoted, we find no allusion to Prof. G. T. Stokes' vivid and important work on *Ireland and the Celtic Church*. Perhaps this had not been published at the time Mr. Newell compiled his Life; anyhow, we heartily commend its bright and picturesque descriptions as a set-off to the necessarily somewhat dry compendiousness of this one.

Although St. Patrick was not the actual founder of Christianity in Ireland, the light thrown upon the religious and social condition of the country in his time, and its special interest for students of early Celtic Church history—whether in Ireland, Scotland, or Britain—absorb the attention as we follow Mr. Newell through the xv chapters into which he divides his book, viz.: i, The Birth and Boyhood; ii, Captivity and Escape; iii, Training by Adversity; iv, The Source and Date of his Mission; v, The Religions of Ireland; vi, Landing in Ireland and Early Successes; vii, St. Patrick at Tara; viii, Work in Meath and Journey to Tirawley; ix, Training of Pupils and Founding of Churches; x, Work in Connaught; xi, Completion of the Great Journey, Founding of Armagh, and his Death; xii, The Writings of St. Patrick; xiii, The Two Patricks:

Historical and Legendary; xiv, The Teaching of St. Patrick; and xv, St. Patrick's Church.

No little confusion has arisen as to the mission and work of our Saint, from the fact that Palladius, who preceded him and had been sent from Rome by Pope Celestine, but whose mission proved a failure, was also called Patrick, and so credited with much of the success and honour due to his greater namesake. Again, as time rolled on, and the reputation of *the* St. Patrick grew in later ages, it became encrusted over with a mass of mediæval legends, and Mr. Newell has done good service by indicating some criterion by which the historic and the legendary Patrick must be discriminated.

Some interesting points of comparison in Celtic Church history deserve to be noticed here, however briefly. In discussing the pagan religions of Ireland, he tells us of the ancestor worship that prevailed, of the three great Solar Festivals on the 1st day of May, of August, and of November, of all of which we have some survival still; of the adoration of stones, and how St. Patrick appropriated those at Mag Selce by inscribing Christian symbols upon them. Again, he suggests that when the Saint was "reading letters and alphabets" to his converts (p. iii), he was reading to them religious epistles and primers—a suggestion which he might have offered more confidently had he known that the corresponding words in Welsh (*llythyrau* and *wyddorion*) exactly confirm this conjecture.

In like manner, when the tablets in the hands of St. Patrick and his disciples were mistaken by the pagan mob for the short straight swords of the Irish, and conjectured to have been wooden staves, he would have found in the *peithynen* the required connecting link. Again, when it is argued from the measurement for the oratory or church of the Ferta being given in one dimension only that it was probably circular, it derives no little corroboration from the circumstance that the same thing is done in the Laws of Howel Dda with reference to churches, and that many, if not most, of our oldest churchyards are nearly circular.

A very interesting account of Lomman's endowment of the See of Armagh "throws a light upon one of the curious customs" not only of the ancient Irish, but also of the early British; of which Giraldus Cambrensis complained loudly in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, i.e., succession by inheritance, of which I cannot do better than copy Mr. Newell's quotation from Dr. Todd's *St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland*, p. 149. It "apparently had its origin in the laws which regulated the tenure of land and the relation between chieftain and clansman or vassal, in ancient Ireland. The land granted in fee to St. Patrick or any other ecclesiastic by its original owner, conveyed to the clerical society of which it became the endowment, all the rights of a chieftain or a head of a clan; and these rights, like the rights of the secular chieftains, descended in hereditary succession. The *com-arb* or *co-arb*, that is to say, the heir or successor of the original saint who was the founder of the religious

society, whether bishop or abbot, became the inheritor of his spiritual and official influence in religious matters. The descendants in blood, or 'founder's kin', were inheritors of the temporal rights of property and chieftainship, although bound to exercise those rights in subjection or subordination to the ecclesiastical co-arb."

It will suffice to add that the volume forms one of the handy and serviceable series of "The Fathers for English Readers", which the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has supplied and places within the reach of every seeker after knowledge.

CATALOGUE OF THE MANX CROSSES WITH THE RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS, AND VARIOUS READINGS AND RENDERINGS COMPARED. By P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A.Scot. 2nd edition. London: Williams and Norgate. (Date of publication not given.) 8vo.; pp. 60. Six illustrations (all borrowed).

We welcome a second edition of Mr. Kermode's excellent *Catalogue of Manx Crosses*, the first edition of which was reviewed not long ago in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It is very gratifying to find that a work of this kind succeeds sufficiently well to induce the author to bring out a second edition so soon, notwithstanding the fact that there appears to have been a loss instead of a profit on the sale of the first edition. This is the sort of enterprise which the Government, or such a body as the Society of Antiquaries, might very well subsidise; and it is highly improbable that in any country in Europe, except England, would an author of so valuable a work be allowed to suffer pecuniarily for it.

We have so high an opinion of the usefulness of Mr. Kermode's book that we trust he will pardon our pointing out what appears to us one or two inconsistencies, and criticising some of the details of the arrangement.

The book is entitled a *Catalogue of Manx Crosses*, and yet it is made to include such stones as the "Aviti" slab at Santon, and many others which are not crosses at all. Again, the Ogam inscribed stones are omitted in the first part of the *Catalogue*, and placed amongst the inscriptions at the end. The difficulty about the title of the book might be got over by calling it a "Catalogue of Early Christian Monuments in the Isle of Man."

The number of monuments catalogued is eighty-four, and this includes not only the highly ornamented crosses and cross-slabs, but also stones with plain crosses incised, and in relief. To these should be added the four Ogam inscribed stones at Arbory and Ballaqueeny, making altogether eighty-eight. The number of inscriptions is as follows: in Runic, twenty-four; in debased Latin capitals, one; and in Ogams, six (two of the latter being on the Mal Lumkun Rune-inscribed cross at Kirk Michael).

Instead of using his critical faculty, and selecting the most cor-

rect reading of each inscription, Mr. Kermode gives several alternative readings, many of which are obviously wrong, thus leaving the uninitiated entirely in the dark as to which to choose. There is really no reason why every casual visitor to the Isle of Man, or writer to the *Academy*, should have his readings immortalised.

To Welsh scholars the most interesting monuments in the Isle of Man are those having Celtic names in the inscriptions, those having Celtic forms of ornament, and those with debased Latin or Ogam lettering. Mr. Kermode tells us on p. 32, that "out of a total of thirty-four names (leaving out the name "Jesu Christ"), thirty-two are those of men, eight of women, and four are nicknames. Of man's (*sic*) names, nineteen are Norse, nine Celtic, three doubtful, and one Pictish. Of woman's (*sic*) names, six are Norse, and two Celtic.

Mr. Kermode does not distinguish between what is Celtic and what is Scandinavian in the ornament on the Manx crosses; but, no doubt, he will do so when his long-promised, illustrated book on these monuments is forthcoming. As instances of stones exhibiting typically Celtic characteristics in the ornament and figure-subjects, the stones at Bride (No. 22), at Lonan (No. 46), Maughold (No. 68), and at the Calf of Man (No. 81), may be instanced; and amongst those with peculiarly Scandinavian features are three stones with representations of Sigurd and Fafni at Andreas (No. 5), Jurby (No. 39), Malew (No. 47), the two crosses with dragonesque ornament at Kirk Braddan (Nos. 16 and 17), a fragment at Kirk Michael (No. 76), together with a large number of others.

When Mr. Kermode brought out the first edition of his *Catalogue* he seems to have had a vague idea that some of the figure-subjects were taken from Scandinavian mythology; but he was unable to recognise the story of Sigurd Fafni's Bane as portrayed upon the Kirk Andreas Stone (No. 5). We do not, however, notice any acknowledgment of the source whence he obtained his information as to the true meaning of this subject, nor does he mention a paper on the "Early Christian Monuments of the Isle of Man", read before the British Archæological Association,¹ in which the import of the sculpture on this stone was for the first time explained.

Mr. Kermode is at present engaged in getting casts taken of the crosses in the Isle of Man, for which purpose he will be glad to receive subscriptions from those who appreciate the importance of such a work. He is also doing his best to make the Manxmen understand the value of their national monuments, and take some steps for their protection. Mr. Kermode's example may well stimulate us to further exertions in the same direction in Wales, where our ancient monuments yet remain uncatalogued, and for the most part exposed to the weather.

¹ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xliii, p. 240.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

ANCIENT REMAINS IN THE PARISH OF LLANDYSSILIO, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Professor J. Rhys writes: "I have received a Welsh letter which you may think worth publishing in the Journal, so I take the liberty of translating it into English as follows:—

"Lan, Clynderwen, R.S.O., S. Wales.

"6 March 1893.

"To Professor Rhys.

"Dear Sir,—Permit me to address a few words to you. I live in the parish of Llandyssilio, namely in the upper portion of it which belongs to Carmarthenshire. There are in this part of the parish many ancient Druidic remains. I have never seen a parish like it as regards their number, though I ought to say that a portion of them are situated in the parishes of Cilmaenllwyd and Llanglydwen. Most of them, however, are contained within a single square mile. But it is the works on a farm called Llwyn-yr-Ebol that have attracted my attention principally. There one finds six mounds within a quarter of a mile of each other; and below these six mounds there is a small camp measuring about 20 yards in diameter, with two stones standing on the enclosing dyke. Old people say that they remember twenty such stones standing on it, but that they have been carried thence to serve as gate-posts. Above this camp, within a distance of 200 yards, stand two large stones, with only just room enough for a man to pass between them, and they point towards the circular enclosure. There are traces of a way from these stones to the circle. To the south from this circle are situated the six mounds, all within a quarter of a mile. They vary in size, but one of them is very considerable, and at its base there used to stand twenty stones of moderate size a few years ago, but not a single stone is to be seen there at present.

"Above this mound is another mound, which has been cut into by the high-road from Cardigan to Narberth; and lately, as I came opposite the mound, my attention was attracted by a white substance coming out under the treading of a horse's feet. I saw bones protruding, and ashes. I searched, and I found an earthen pot of ancient manufacture, and of about a foot in height. The vessel had a slate covering it; but the former had been broken by the horse. I have bits of the vessel still in my possession. It has clumsy scratchings on its outside.¹

¹ Mr. T. Evans gives a rough sketch in his letter, from which it is evident that the urn is of the usual type associated with Bronze Age burials.—J. R. A.



SEAL OF THE ABBEY OF THE AUSTIN CANONS OF SONNEBECA,
IN THE DIOCESE OF YPRES.

(Enlarged to twice natural size.)

"What do you think of them? It is certain that cremation had taken place there. Was it the sacrifices that were buried in these mounds, or were the mounds public burial-places? If it was the custom to bury in this way, why should instances of it be not found oftener in the country? I should like to have your opinion. I have walked in all parts of Wales, but I have not seen as yet so many ancient works anywhere as there are in Llandyssilio, Cilmaenllwyd, and Llanglydwen.

"Space will not allow of my enumerating in this letter the mounds, camps, and the stones to be seen in the three parishes which I have named. They have not had the attention which they deserve at the hands of archæologists.

"I remain, yours truly,

"THOMAS EVANS."

"These remains seem to me certainly to deserve examination, if they have not already been examined.

"J. R."

SEAL OF THE ABBEY OF SONNEBECA, IN BELGIUM.—The matrix of the seal here engraved was found, some years ago, in a field in the parish of Bangor, and is now in the possession of a gentleman in that locality, by whom it was kindly sent to the Editor of the *Arch. Camb.* for examination. Mr. W. de Gray Birch, of the British Museum, was good enough to have an impression taken from the matrix, from which the accompanying plate was reproduced and enlarged by photography. Mr. Birch has been able to identify the seal as that of the Abbey of the Austin Canons of Sonnebeca, in the diocese of Ypres in Belgium. This Abbey is described in *Gallia Christiana* (Paris, 1731, vol. v, p. 352) as being an Abbey of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine in the archbishopric of Malines, and in the diocese of Ypres, from which place it is two miles distant. The Abbey was founded by Fulbold, Castellan of Ypres, in A.D. 1072, enlarged by his son Theobald, and destroyed in 1578.

The seal itself is a very beautiful specimen of thirteenth century workmanship. The inscription round the edge is in Lombardic capitals, and reads as follows:

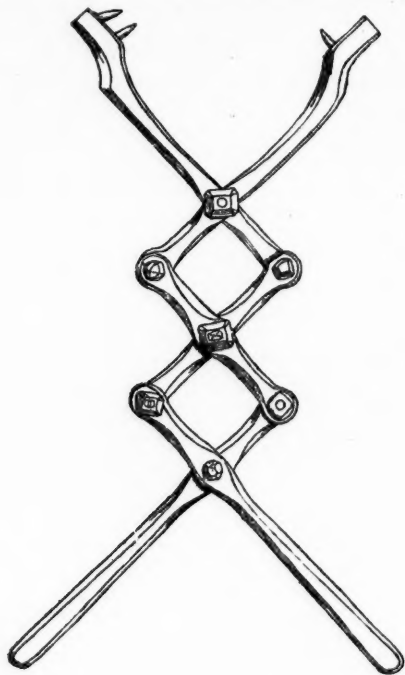
+ S. BEATE . MARIE .

DE . SIANEBECA

The seal is in the shape of the *vesica piscis*. In the middle is the Virgin enthroned, sitting on a cushion, with the Holy Infant seated on her lap, and holding a fleur-de-lys in her right hand. The Infant Saviour carries a book in the left hand, and gives the benediction with the right. Beneath the Virgin's feet is the head of a beast. On each are the Alpha and Omega surmounted by a cross, and placed sideways, + < & +. The Virgin is crowned, and both figures have the nimbus round the head.

J. E. GRIFFITH.

DOG-TONGS AT BANGOR.—Herewith I send you a rough sketch of the dog-tongs that I have found belonging to Bangor Cathedral. It is made of oak, and is gone quite black, and a little worm-eaten. The bolts and nuts are made of oak, except one that is made of iron.



I fancy somebody replaced it some time ago. The teeth are made of oak. I have never seen any made of oak before; they are generally made of iron. I am going to have an oak glass case made for it, and nail it fast to the wall of the Cathedral.

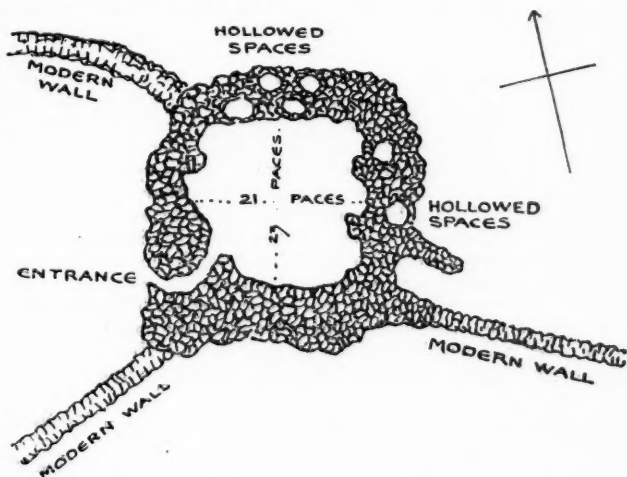
J. E. GRIFFITH.

LLANDANWG CHURCH lies upon the sea-shore, about two miles and a half south of Harlech. It has lately been roofed, after having been roofless for many years, and exposed to the fury of the elements. It is of one piece, and measures about 17 yards in length by 5 in breadth. At the west end are two old beams stretching across the nave, probably the supports of a gallery. The beam for the support of the rood-loft also remains. Under the window in the north wall,

near the rood loft, is a stone cill (slate) in which, in ancient characters, is the imperfect inscription, E9VETRI NOMINE. There is a north window in the chancel (now blocked up), which is of peculiar form. It is of two lights divided by a stone mullion, the head of which forms, with the jamb-heads, a very uncommon arrangement. The east window is of three lancets. The lych-gate is at the east side of the churchyard. The drifting sands have filled up the churchyard already to the top of the south windows, and will in a few years bury the church altogether. The yard is still used for interments.

C. H. DRINKWATER.

MURIAU-Y-GWYDDELOD.—Such is the name given on the Ordnance Map to a very noticeable relic of ancient times within a mile of Harlech. Whether it was intended for a fortification, or merely a refuge for cattle, it is not easy to say.



Two members of the Cambrian Archæological Association being at Harlech on the 1st of June, determined to visit the place and examine the remains. It lies nearly to the south of the Castell, on the hill-side. It is in form an irregular square, with the four sides nearly facing the cardinal points. As measured from north to south it was 23 paces (perhaps 22 yards), and from east to west 21 paces. It might have been originally about 22 yards square. The surrounding wall is about 5 yards wide, and the general height about 4 ft. It is composed of rough, unhewn stones, not cemented, not even carefully built. The present entrance is at the south-west

corner, about 4 ft. wide. This is not directly across the wall, but winds a little. The surrounding wall was carefully explored for indications of chambers, but nothing was found. Hollow spaces were, indeed, found, but they seemed to have been formed by those who removed the stones to form the neighbouring fences. At the south-west corner a projecting spur of the wall seems to form, with one of the fences, a small enclosure which may have been a dwelling.

I subjoin a rough plan which may be of some help to future visitors. There is nothing within the enclosure, which is of the same level with the surrounding ground, to give any clue to the time of its erection. I incline to the belief that it was a hasty fortification thrown up *pro re nata*, and never intended for a permanent camp, though it has survived perhaps a thousand years.

ROMAN REMAINS AT CARNARVON.—I went over yesterday to inspect the Roman remains recently found at Carnarvon. They lie near, or possibly upon, the supposed site of Segontium. My visit being but a hurried one, I can only give the following few particulars.

The field on which the find was made is about to be built upon, and in preparing the ground the workmen came across a paved roadway, which had been entirely destroyed when I saw the place. I picked up several fragments of Samian ware, and what appeared to me to be the handles of an oil or wine-jar (or *amphora*). The builder, who was a very affable man, said that a very large quantity of Samian ware had been found in the soil: some very beautiful specimens, all of which had been carried away by curiosity hunters I suppose. I impressed upon him the necessity, in future, of collecting all fragments of pottery, etc., that might come to light, and of placing them in a box, under lock and key, as soon as they were found, until they had cleared the ground, which he promised me faithfully to do; and if the objects found on the completion of the work be of sufficient interest, I will again write. From the appearance of the ground it may at any moment develop into an important find.

The portion shaded in red indicates the spot where the Roman remains were found.

No. 1.—A well, about 42 ft. from the road, of which I send a section, and full description of contents.

No. 2.—A smaller well, about 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter, now filled in. When opened it was found to contain a quantity of charred wood, or some such material in very small fragments, mixed up with earth, bones, and fragments of Samian and coarser ware.

No. 3.—Small well, now filled up.

No. 4.—Small well, about 12 in. in diameter, now filled with water.

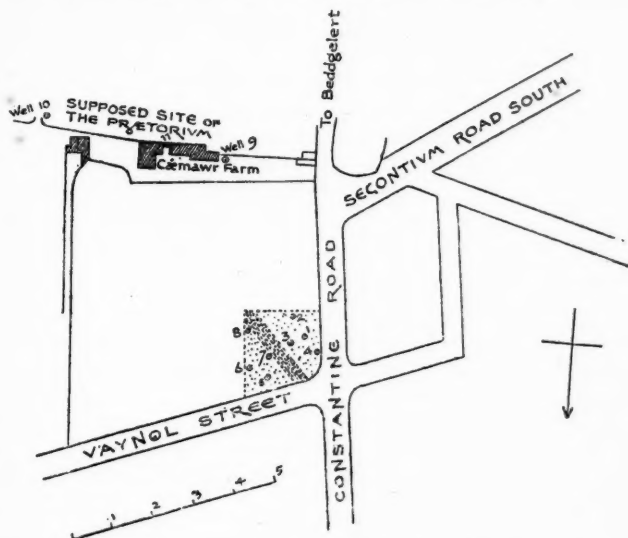
No. 5.—Not yet explored.

No. 6.—Square well not yet explored.

No. 7.—Well not yet explored.

No. 8.—Circular well, same as Nos. 3, 4, not yet explored.

The above were discovered owing to their contents being softer and more yielding to the spade of the excavator than the hard marl which surrounded each. None of them had any indication of stonework inside. I doubt whether I am right in calling them wells. The only reason I can give for their being called so was owing to the fact that as their contents were removed they became filled with surface-water; hence they were supposed to be wells.



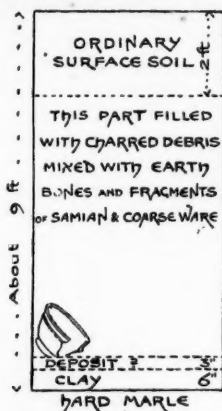
No. 9.—This is a circular well, 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter, about 19 ft. deep. It was filled with water when I saw it, but was informed that it had been emptied a few days back, when the sides were discovered to be faced down to the bottom with stonework nearly as regular as brickwork.

No. 10.—Another well, now used by the occupants of Caemawr Farm, and covered over with modern brickwork for protection.

No. 11.—A portion of a Roman wall consisting of the usual concrete work (*opus incertum*), and, from a small portion remaining of the outer casing, was faced with the usual regular square blocks of stone, which I suppose might be termed *opus quadratum*.

Roadway.—The shaded roadway traversing the site of the excavations was first discovered. The stones with which it was paved had been nearly all removed when I visited the place; but the builder who was working on the spot indicated the course to me, as shown on the accompanying plan.

Well No. 1.—This was one of the first discoveries. It measures about 9 ft. in depth. The contents, starting from the top, were as follows:—1st, about 2 ft. of ordinary surface-soil. Below this, for about 6 ft., soil filled with a large quantity of fragments of Samian and coarser pottery, with several layers, like miniature coal-seams, of charred matter running across it; also a quantity of bones, all too brittle to handle; but judging from the few teeth found I thought



they might be those of oxen. Under this there was a firm layer of a deposit about 3 in. thick. Then, lastly, a deposit of clay, about 6 in. thick. Then came the hard, stony soil, the same as the sides. At the bottom of this well (as shown in the section) an earthenware bowl was found embedded in the soil, with one side broken. It must have either fallen or been thrown down, as the fractured side was beneath when discovered. I have not seen the vessel, but am informed that it is a kind of coarse ware.

D. GRIFFITH DAVIES.

Bangor, Feb. 5, 1893.